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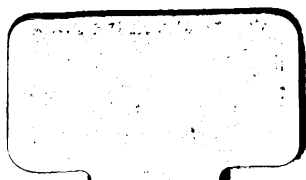
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Coronation Medal

CORONATION MEDAL

OF

Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

June 28th 1838.

BY PISTRUCCL.

See p.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS
OF
ENGLISH
CORONATION MEDALS,
FROM THE INAUGURATION OF
KING EDWARD THE SIXTH
TO OUR PRESENT SOVEREIGN,
THE QUEEN VICTORIA;
SUBJOINED ARE
DESULTORY MEMORANDA
OF MANY OF
THE MOST CHOICE, RARE, AND COSTLY COMMEMORATIVE
MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS OF
ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES
DISTINGUISHED IN BRITISH HISTORY.

By W^M TILL, MEDALLIST, M.N.S.

"Medals give a very great light to history.—A cabinet of medals is
a body of history, in short so many real monuments of brass,—
Which moist'ning show'rs, nor north wind's feeble blast,
Nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste."—*Addison*.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS;
AND BY THE AUTHOR.

MDCCCXXXVIII.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. DAVY,
QUEEN STREET, SEVEN DIALS.



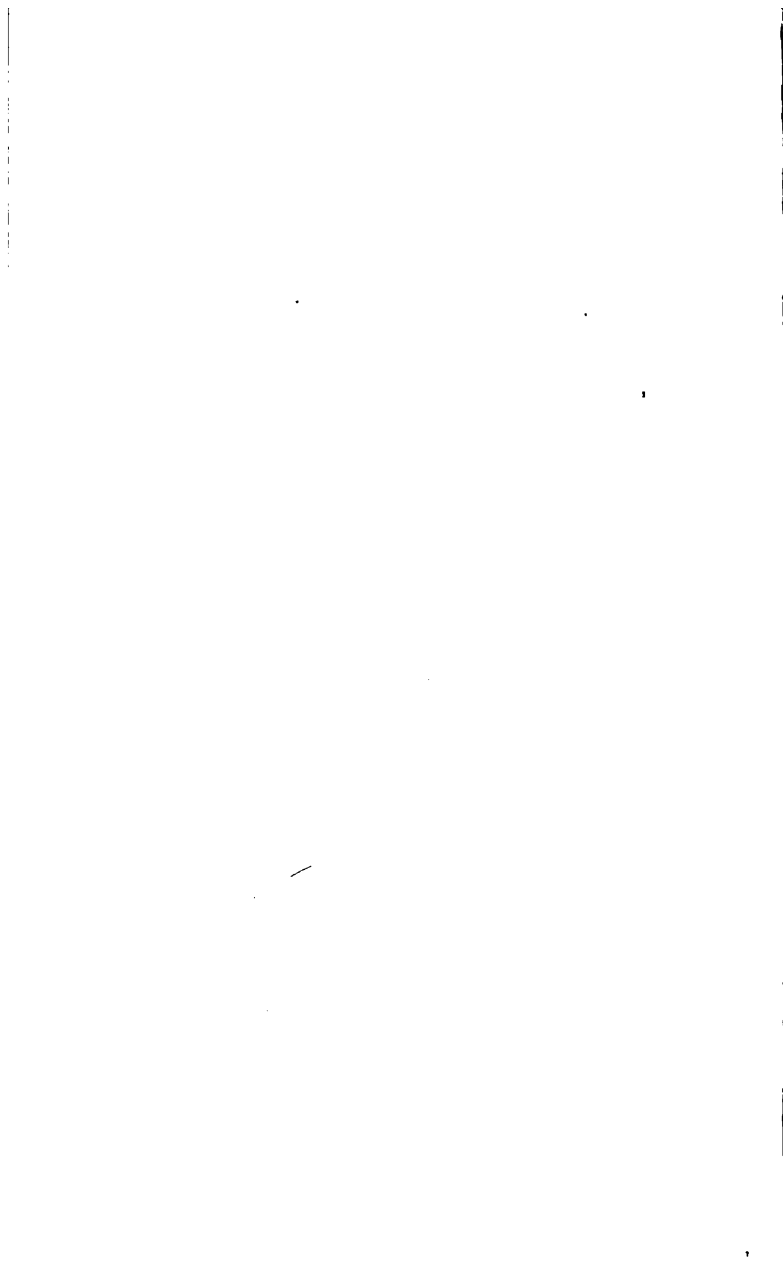
NOV. - 1931

THE Frontispiece to this volume, of the Coronation Medal, by Pistrucci, has, by the excellence of the engraver, Mr. Freebairn, been surprisingly improved in the similitude; the high finish it has acquired by this circumstance, is, unhappily, not the property of the original,—unquestionably the most censurable medal in the English series.

W. T.



TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE QUEEN VICTORIA,
THESE
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS
OF
THE INAUGURATION MEDALS
OF
HER MAJESTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS PREDECESSORS,
ARE, WITH HUMBLE SUBMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY
HER MAJESTY'S MOST LOYAL AND DEVOTED SUBJECT,
WILLIAM TILL.



PREFATORY REMARKS.

IN addressing the public a second time, I must reiterate the declaration made in publishing my *Essay on the Denarius*, stating that errors would doubtless be found, and that any corrective information would be thankfully received, and adopted, should a second edition be required.

Gratitude will not permit me to remain silent on one head, the favourable reception of that Essay; far indeed beyond what it deserved—‘a mere thing of shreds and patches;’ truisms strung together without order or method. To the gentlemen of the press, who have done me the honour to notice it, I am much indebted; and from more than fifty Reviews, from the country as well as the metropolis, all favourable, I could make some curious extracts. As I do not believe that I was known personally, or even by name, to more than one of the conductors, or writers, of the public journals, I

feel more sensibly the kindness of their observations.

Under these circumstances, I am again induced to appear in print, in offering descriptive particulars, or, I may say, a *Catalogue Raisonné*, of the inauguration medals of our Sovereigns of England, from the commencement of the custom to the present time, a subject which has not been treated on, in a separate form, by any Numismatist. I am, therefore, the more sanguine in my expectation, that as we have this year been witnesses of the coronation of our present amiable and youthful Queen, my humble efforts to illustrate the subject of the coronations of her predecessors, will be found not only interesting, but instructive as a matter of history.

While gathering these particulars, so many great names, illustrious by birth or by their glorious deeds, presented themselves on many choice and costly medals, that I have been tempted to enlarge my notices, by memoranda of such as appeared most conducive to the gratification and pleasurable amusement of the reader.

In a small pamphlet like the present, it is impossible to convey one-tenth of what may be said on a subject as fascinating to myself, as to many gentlemen who form collections of medals; so that I am compelled to check my inclination, or I should be led into details which would appear almost interminable. Indeed, to say the truth, it was not until the pleasing task of writing the following pages was nearly accomplished, that I was reminded, by witnessing the collection of a gentleman whose name frequently occurs while treating on the subject, that the utmost I could do would be as it were nothing; the multiplicity and variety of medals being almost endless.

I must here beg leave to return my grateful thanks to William Debonaire Haggard, Esq., of Lee Grove, Blackheath, for his kind permission to inspect his cabinets, containing by far the finest private collection of English medals in the kingdom; and likewise for the assistance he so liberally afforded me.

We are sadly in want of an English Medallie History, and I trust, ere long this want will be supplied

by a gentleman fully competent to the responsibility of that office; so far as relates to our coinage, this has been attended to, by Ruding, in his 'Annals of the Coinage;' and from the powerful aid so liberally bestowed by one,* whose cabinets are perhaps not equalled by those in the British Museum, the new edition must be rendered, if not in some points equal to Snelling, still a great desideratum to the collector; and why our national medals, to say nothing of those relating to private persons, should have been so long neglected, is to me matter of no little astonishment.

Particular localities not unfrequently interest most persons, and under that idea, I cannot let slip the present opportunity in mentioning that the house in which I reside, was the famous Tom's Coffee House, memorable in the reign of Queen Anne,† and for more than half a century after-

• James D. Cuff, Esq.

† "Button's Coffee House, over against Tom's, in Covent Garden," is spoken of by Addison in the 71st paper of the *Guardian*, dated June 2nd, 1713; and here in the following month, as appears by the 114th paper,

wards; the room in which I conduct my business as a coin dealer, is that, which in 1764, by a guinea subscription among nearly seven hundred of the nobility, foreign ministers, gentry, and geniuses of the age, became the card room and place of meeting, for many of the now illustrious dead, till 1768,

a lion's head, "a proper emblem of knowledge and action, being all head and paws," was set up in imitation of the celebrated lion at Venice, to receive all such letters and papers, as were to be conveyed to the *Guardian*, by his correspondents.

Addison evidently derived the idea of this lion-headed letter-box, from the use of the lion erected near the Doge's palace, in the wide-gaping mouth of which, public and private accusations were conveyed by anonymous informers. The lion's head at Venice has long since disappeared, but the aperture in the wall remains to mark the place. Addison's lion's head, 'reckoned the best head in England,' after having become a receptacle of papers, and a spy, for the *Guardian*, was moved to the Shakespeare's-head Tavern under the Piazza, in Covent Garden, kept by a person named Tomkyns, and in 1751, was for a short time placed in the Bedford Coffee-house, immediately adjoining the Shakespeare Tavern, and there employed as a medium of literary communication by Dr. John Hill, author of the *Inspector*. In 1769, Tomkyns

when a voluntary subscription among its members induced Mr. Haines, the then proprietor, and the father of the present occupier of the house; to take in the next room westward, as a coffee-room, and the whole floor *en suite* was constructed into card and conversation rooms. Here assembled Dr.

was succeeded by his waiter, named Campbell, as proprietor of the tavern and the lion's head, and by him retained till 1804, when it was purchased by the late Charles Richardson, after whose death, in 1827, it devolved to his son, and has since become the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

✓ At the time the lion's head was first erected in 1713, Daniel Button was only a waiter at the house; it was then the custom to designate a popular tavern, not by the name of the sign, but by the head waiter. Hence Dick's, Tom's, Will's, &c., some of which houses so called remain to this hour. Button had been servant to Lady Warwick, whom Addison married, and by him had been recommended to this situation as chief waiter; subsequently he became master of the concern, and yet, notwithstanding it is known from various authorities that the wits of the age, Addison, Pope, Steele, Swift, Arbuthnot, Count Viviani, Savage, Martin Folkes, Colonel Brett, and many others, were wont to assemble at Button's Coffee House, Button's name a few years afterwards, appears in the parish-books, as receiving parochial allowance.

Johnson, Garrick, Murphy, Dr. Dodd, Dr. Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Foote, Moody, Beard, Count Bruhl, Dr. McNamara, Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius, George Colman the elder, the Dukes of Northumberland and Montague, the Marquises of Granby and Monthermor, Admiral Lord Rodney, Henry Brougham, Esq. the father of the present Lord Brougham, Dr. Kennedy, a distinguished Numismatist, George Steevens, Warner, and other Shakespearean commentators, with a bevy and host of talent, of great and distinguished names, the representatives of foreign courts to England, and many others, all of whom, on inspection of the record, have long since passed to that bourne from which no traveller returns. I may add, the tables on which I exhibit my coins, are those which were used by the exalted characters, whose names are extracted from books of the club, still in possession of the proprietress of the house.

WILLIAM TILL.

17, Great Russell Street,

Covent Garden,

August 15th, 1838.

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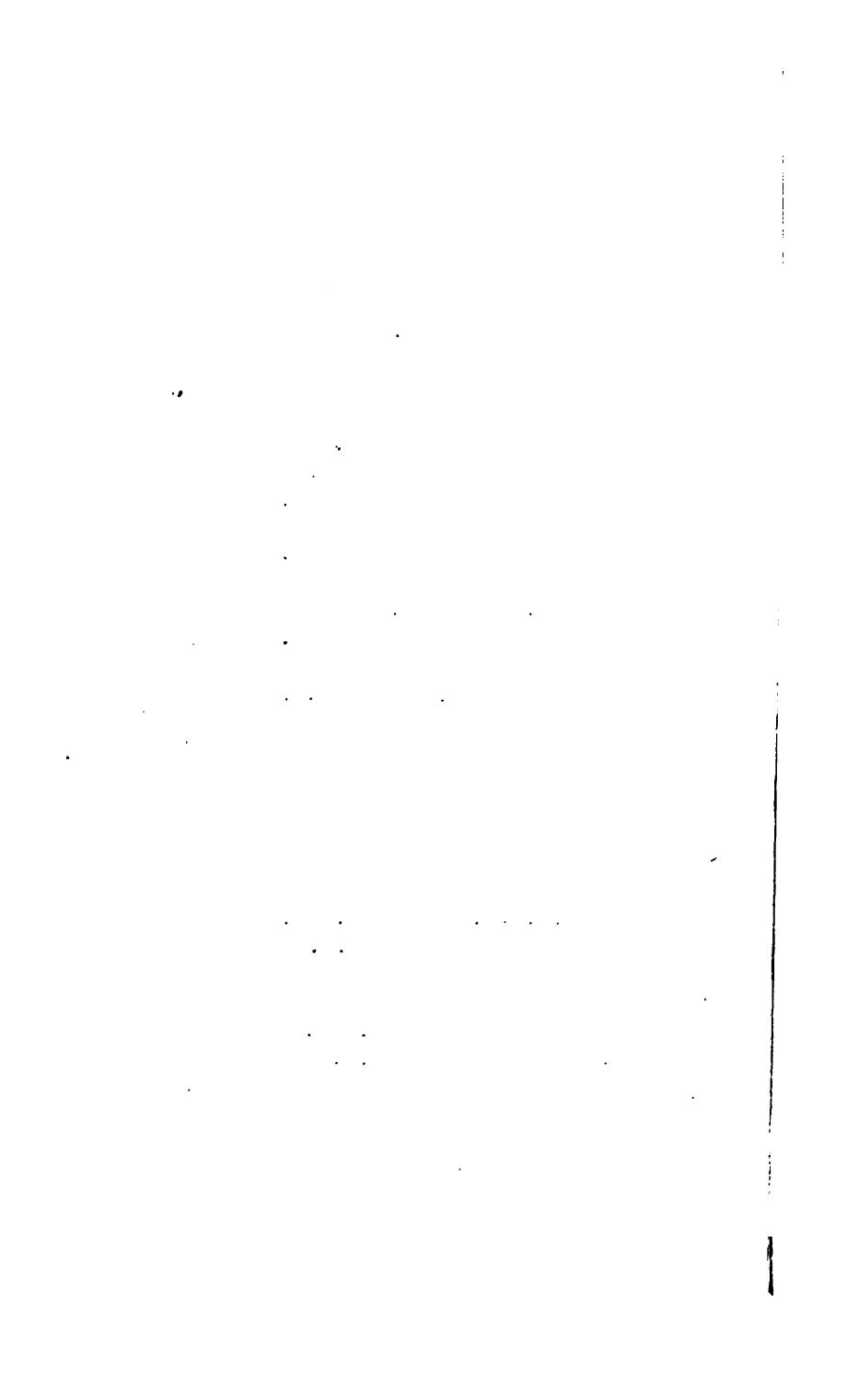
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ENGLISH

CORONATION MEDALS.

WE may cease to wonder that Coronation Medals commenced not earlier than 1547, the first year of the reign of the young KING EDWARD THE SIXTH, when it is known that few, very few medals of any description were previously, or at this time struck; some indeed of his father, KING HENRY THE EIGHTH, are extant, at the head of which is a large one of the year 1545; having on the obverse, his bust, with a furred robe, or gown; on his shoulders, a collar of rubies,* and on his head the bonnet, usually portrayed, as worn by him; surrounded

* The celebrated collar of rubies represented on this medal, was sold by the Queen Henrietta Maria at Amsterdam, during the contentions between her consort, King Charles the First, and the parliamentarians.

by the legend—HENRICVS. OCTA: ANGLIÆ. FRANCI. ET. HIB. REX. FIDEI. DEFENSOR. ET IN. TERR. ECCLE. ANGLI. ET HIBE. SVB. CHRIST. CAPVT. SVPREMVVM—Henry the Eighth, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth, of the Church of England and Ireland under Christ, Head Supreme. Small figures of a rose, harp, fleur-de-lis, and portcuse, each crowned, are introduced. On the reverse are two inscriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Greek, bearing the same import as the legend on the obverse.*

With EDWARD THE SIXTH commenced the medals now under consideration—of him there is a medallion in silver, representing the youthful prince, half length in armour, in his right hand a sword; in his left, the orb and cross. The diadem is placed on his head, which is turned to

* An extraordinary, rare, and desirable medal, (to use a medallic phrase,) turned up some few years since, of THOMAS CROMWELL, Earl of Essex, beheaded by order of King Henry the Eighth, July 28, 1540. On the obverse was his bust, and on the reverse his coat of arms: it was purchased for the late Mr. Abraham Edmonds.

the sinister, or left side; the legend—EDWARDVS VI. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HI. REX. FIDEI. DEFENS. ET. IN. TERRIS. ANG. ET. HIB. ECCLE. CAPVT. SVPREMV. CORONATVS. EST. MDXLVI. XX FEBRVA ETATIS: DECIMO—Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and on the Earth, of the English and Irish Church Supreme Head, was crowned Feb. 20, 1546[-7], in the Tenth year of his Age. This medal is similar to that of Henry the Eighth, already described, in having the two inscriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Greek, both importing the same meaning as the legend on the obverse.

Archbishop Cranmer then held the see of Canterbury, and from the word ‘Lambhith’ above the inscription on the reverse, it is believed to have been struck in the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth by his Grace’s coiners, usually employed at his mint at Canterbury. It is of great rarity, and in some distinguished cabinets the absence of the original is supplied by casts in silver most deli-

cately tooled and chased. These chasings, from their beautiful effect, are highly valued.

A cast from a rare and unpublished coronation medal of Edward the Sixth, is in the possession of William Debonaire Haggard, Esq. of Lee Grove, Blackheath. On the obverse, is his portrait looking to the right, and in the field are his initials E. R. The head encircled by a double legend, which accords with that already described. On the reverse, is a Latin, Greek, and Hebrew inscription.

Lady JANE GREY held her sway only nine days after the proclamation of her accession to the throne, there was consequently no coronation; but in all probability that event would have been commemorated by a medal, from the promptitude of the attempt to coin money in her name. A piece, conjectured to be a pattern for a base shilling, has on the obverse, a rose surrounded by lions and fleurs-de-lis. The legend—*SI DEVS NOBISCVM QVIS CONTRA NOS?*—If God be with us, who can be against us? On the reverse, three crowns; the legend—*IUSTITIA VIRTVTVM REGINA*—Justice

the Queen of Virtues. This rare pattern was first brought to light in 1815, and became the property of Mr. Miles, at whose sale in 1820, the late Mr. Young purchased it for three pounds.

MARY THE FIRST had no coronation medal, but there are others commemorative of several important events in her reign; one in particular, by James Trezzo, was doubtless very consonant to the views and feelings of this disappointed and unhappy princess. On the obverse we have her bust, the head very like her, by no means handsome, smiling, as Pinkerton observes, "in all the charms of ugliness." She is represented, attired to the neck, in the highly ornamented dress of her time; on her head is a coif, or hood; and the legend records her name and title. On the reverse, she is seen, Fury like, seated on a rock, with a torch in her left hand setting fire to what is intended to represent the arms of those leagued against her. The heavens, made her confederates on the occasion, are issuing forth their lightning in wrath against the heretics, her protestant subjects. In her right hand she bears two branches, one of palm, the other of

laurel; on her head is placed a celestial coronet, and at her feet are manacles, or fetters. The inscription,* CECIS VISVS, TIMIDIS QVIES—Sight to the Blind, rest to the Fearful.

There are extant of this medal, specimens in bronze and silver; a very fine one, struck in gold, of the time of Mary, of extreme rarity, is in the possession of Lieut.-Col. John Drummond. It has reference to the commotions excited by the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and others, early in 1554.

On Mary's marriage in 1554, with PHILIP THE SECOND of Spain, Trezzo† struck a medal, having

* Numismatists make a distinction between a legend and an inscription; the former, being the words which surround the subject; the latter, some additional notice on the field of the coin. This is at least a general rule with respect to Roman medals; in reference, however, to those now under description, I beg to state that I use indifferently, and for the sake of variety, both as synonymous.

† Pinkerton designates Trezzo as an Italian, but he was in all probability a Spaniard, in the suite of Simon Renaud, the Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor Charles the Fifth, at whose instigation, and by whose orders, the several medals commemorative of the progressive re-

on the obverse, the portrait of this monarch; the obverse of the revolt medal, having Mary's head, was used as the reverse of this: one in silver is in the British Museum. A beautiful jetton of Philip and Mary, in Mr. Haggard's matchless cabinet, has both their heads "amorous and billing," face to face, with their names and titles, and under their heads, the date 1558. On the reverse is the English and Spanish arms within a shield, and with legend. This jetton is of extreme rarity, and I believe unpublished.

Evelyn, on what authority it would be difficult to ascertain, states that the gold sovereigns of this queen, which he erroneously designates ryals, weighing 240 grains each, were scattered at her coronation. On their obverse, Mary is seated, habited in her robes of state, crowned, and holding the orb and sceptre, with legend. On the reverse, a full blown rose; in the centre of the expanded

establishment of the papal faith, and the persecutions of her heretical subjects, the promoters of the objections to her marriage with his son, Philip of Spain, were mementos of his approval and satisfaction.

flower, the arms of England, with motto, *A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD Z EST MIRA IN OCVL NRIS*—It is the work of the Lord, and it is marvellous in our Eyes. Coins of this character of her father, and grandfather, as well as of her brother, are extant, of nearly the same type, consequently her being thus represented is no proof that this double ryal, or sovereign, had any relation to her inauguration.*

There are medals of *PHILIP II.*, having his title as *KING OF ENGLAND* in connection with his other Spanish titles, and his bust in armour on the ob-

• A curious medal relating to this Queen, and which was struck at Rome by order of Pope *JULIUS III.*, on the concession of the Court of England to the Papal power, in all spiritual matters in 1556; has on the obverse, the bust of the Pope, and on the reverse, a female figure on her knees before the Pontiff, who is raising her. This figure, presumed to represent England, is attended by four others, said to be Philip and Mary, Cardinal Pole, and another, who is adorned with an imperial crown, and with the order of the golden fleece pendant at his breast, which I will suppose to be the Emperor Charles the Fifth, the father of Philip. The legend—*ANGLIA RESVRGES VT NVNC NOVISSIMO DIE*—England mayst thou rise again as Now on

verse; on the reverse, a pelican, or a bellerophon, in combat with a chimera.

ELIZABETH struck no coronation medal. Early medalets display her with the bust habited in splendid costume with diadem, ruff, and jewels, surrounded either by a legend, or a garland formed of an entwined branch with flowers. On the reverse a phoenix, or the figure of justice, the latter has the inscription—BENE CONSTITUTA RE NUMARIA—the Coinage well Established—in allusion to her restoring the currency to its former standard. Others commemorative of national alliances and some satirical, namely, those struck in Holland, on the defeat in 1588, of the Armada fitted out for her extermination by her old brother-in-law and suitor, “the invincible Don” Philip of Spain. Of this queen there are what are termed restored medals of the most exquisite work, being first cast and then

the last Day. Original impressions of this medal are very rare, but some having been recently struck, the dies are now cracked—one of the original, in silver, brought at Tyssen’s sale in 1802, 11*l.* 18*s.*, and at Sir Mark Sykes’s, 8*l.* 8*s.*

✓ finely tooled; they are generally of an oval shape, the work of an artist named Stewart, and are of a date long subsequent to her time.*

Her successor, JAMES THE FIRST, caused a small medal in silver to be thrown among the spectators at his coronation. On the obverse is his bust, clad in armour, the head laureated, looking to his left, with name and title, JAC: I. BRIT: CÆ: AUG: HÆ: CÆSARUM, D.D.—James I. of Britain, Cæsar Augustus, Cæsar heir of Cæsars, by the gift of God.† This medalet is prettily engraved. On

* In this reign are medals of several celebrated noblemen. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; William Carr, Marquis of Northampton; Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor; Sir Richard Shelley, the last Grand Prior of the Order of St. John in England; who, although a Catholic, was particularly distinguished for his attachment and loyalty to Queen Elizabeth. Of one, of ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER, there is a cast in the Lee Grove collection, it differs from either of those engraved in the medallic history of England, being $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter, and has no reverse.

† James the First frequently alluded in his speeches to his *divine right*, and in the address to his first Parliament, spoke of the English throne as an acquisition—"Which

the reverse is a lion rampant, crowned, bearing in his right paw, a beacon with fire, and in his left a wheat sheaf, with this modest legend—*ECCE PHAOS POPVLIQUE SALVS*—Behold the Beacon and Health of the People. The pedantic monarch doubtless thereby intimating that he, represented by the lion, was the beacon and health, or safety of the people. It is doubtful whether his unfortunate son and successor had reason to number himself amongst those favoured by his protecting influence. Other medals are met with of this monarch much larger, having his bust on the obverse, with the head laureated, or instead of the laurel, a hat turned up on one side, and adorned with jewels. On the reverse, the royal arms, or figures.

Of ANNE OF DENMARK, his queen, as well as of his son HENRY PRINCE OF WALES, who died a youth, there are also medalets of the same size.

An artist named Simon Passe in this reign engraved a variety of portraits on thin plates of silver, some large, and oval in form, of JAMES THE FIRST

God, by my birth-right and lineal descent, had in fulness of time provided for me."

and his queen; the Princes HENRY and CHARLES; many of them are of beautiful execution, all hand labour, not struck. By the same artist, or his assistants, are a vast number of small circular pieces, representing on their obverses, the Kings of England at full length, and on the reverses the royal arms; these, although an inch and one-eighth in diameter, weigh only from thirty to thirty-eight grains: they are worthless as medals, and calculated only from their representations to perplex the young Numismatist. It is surprising, how the immensity that are known, could emanate from such a source, being as before stated, each engraved by the hand.*

Medals of ELIZABETH,† daughter of James the First, and wife of Frederick, Elector Palatine of

* There are medals of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford; Lord Chancellor Bacon; and Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford, among the Numismatic efforts of this period.

† Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, was the grandmother of George, Elector of Hanover, afterwards King of England; her daughter Sophia being the wife of Ernest, Duke of Brunswick, father of George the First.

the Rhine and King of Bohemia, are obtainable, bearing her husband's portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse, her own.

CHARLES THE FIRST ordered two medals to be engraved by Briot; firstly, on his coronation in England, and secondly in Scotland: on the former is seen the bust of the king in his coronation robe, decorated with the collar of the Garter, his neck encircled with a ruff, and on his head the diadem; the face towards his left, surrounded by name and title. On the reverse, an arm with gauntlet and sword, issuing from a cloud; the legend, *DONEC PAX REDDITA TERRIS*—Till peace be restored to the earth. Charles being at this time at war with Spain. This medal, of very fine work, is extremely low in relief, which in no way detracts from the merit of its execution. In the exergue —CORON. FEB. 2, 1626.

The Scottish coronation medal represents the bust of the king, splendidly habited, with lace collar; indeed, if the exquisite portraits of this sovereign painted by Vandyke are authorities, this likeness of Charles must be very correct, as Briot has

here evidently taken them as his originals. The bust is adorned with the order of the Thistle, as well as of the Garter, the former taking precedence; the head surmounted by a crown different in form from the one on the English medal; the whole encircled with name, &c., as king of Scotland and England, in this instance unlike the legend on the other, where he is styled king of Great Britain. On the reverse is a thistle, the inscription *HINC NOSTRÆ CREVERE ROSÆ*—Hence our Roses have grown; a complimentary allusion to the derivation of our Sovereign, or the English rose, from the thistle of Scotland. Some few of these medals were struck in gold found in that country. In the exergue—*CORON. JUNII 18, 1633, B.* The coronation ceremony was performed in Edinburgh.

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen consort of Charles the First, was never crowned; her profession of the Catholic faith excluded her from that honour, although among the Harleian manuscripts, a prospective account is given of such an event, presuming it would take place; but we meet with what is termed a nuptial medal, or medalet, having

her portrait and that of the sovereign opposite to each other, with their names and titles. On the reverse, Cupid is strewing flowers; the legend, *FVNDIT AMOR LILIA MIXTA ROSIS*—Love pours forth Lilies mixed with Roses; allusive to the union of the rose of England and the fleur-de-lis of France, in the persons of Charles and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry the Fourth. These pieces are very common; there are also numerous small oval medals of this princess, bearing her portrait, with that of her husband.

The parliamentarians having seized the Tower and the Mint in July, 1642, and engaged its officers in their service; Briot's return to France, left the Royal Mint, which had become ambulatory, without any chief engraver, a vacancy which was supplied by the appointment of Thomas Rawlins. The earliest piece of his known is the medal formerly considered unique, struck at Oxford in commemoration of the meeting of Charles the First and his Queen Henrietta Maria, in Keinton Field, July 13th, 1643, when on her route from Newark to Oxford, which city she entered on

the following day. The medal, which is of rude execution, the metal seeming to have been cut out of a piece of plate, weight seven pennyweights, sixteen grains, was found in a field belonging to Evelyn,* who described and engraved it in his *Numismata, a Discourse of Medals*, 1697, folio, p. 111; subsequently it became the property of Benjamin Bartlett, Esq., and was again engraved in Snelling's *English Medals*, in 1776. On the dispersion by auction of the Bartlett cabinet, in April, 1787, the Keinton medal was purchased for twenty-five pounds, ten shillings, by Mr. Hodson, the banker. His collections were sold *en masse* to Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale in April, 1802, it was purchased by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick, for only six pounds, and in his cabinet it remains. This medal was for a long time presumed to be unique, but Mr. John Double-

* Evelyn has stated thus much, but the medal was probably presented to him with this fiction to make it more worthy of his acceptance; adventitious circumstances not unfrequently render mere trifles highly valuable to the possessor.

day, of the British Museum, has shewn me a cast from another in much higher condition than that now alluded to, the original of which is in the possession of Mr. Haggard.

In the same year, after the various overtures for peace had failed, Rawlins struck another medal, with the king's head on the obverse; and on the reverse, between the crowned letters C. R., a sword and branch of laurel crosswise, the legend, IN UTRUMQUE PARATUS, 1643, in allusion to war or peace—Prepared for either.

The celebrated and rare Oxford crown of 1644,* was the work of Rawlins, the initial R. being immediately below the lifted fore-foot of the horse. In the same year, in a large medal, he appears to have attempted to eternize the effigies and name of Sir William Parkhurst, Kt., Warden of the Mint in 1623;† and to Rawlins probably are to be at-

* The specimen in the British Museum cost the donor, Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph Banks, eighty guineas.

† Parkhurst and Bushell were appointed Masters of the Mint at Oxford, in Feb. 1642-3, and Rawlins appears to have intended this as a grateful acknowledgment to his

tributed the whole of the dies engraved for other coins and medals struck at Oxford, until its surrender by the king's forces, June 24th, 1646;* whence the mint officers moved to Aberystwith.

patron for procuring him the appointment of chief engraver in that year. Vertue, in his *Anecdotes*, says, Rawlins was appointed engraver to the mint by patent in 1648; but this is evidently a mistake, or probably an error of the press for 1643.

• The first knowledge we have of Rawlins is by a production very foreign to his profession of a die-sinker or engraver. In 1640, he evinced his attachment to the king's interest in a play called *The Rebellion*; and afterwards pursued his functions as a dramatist by a comedy entitled *Tom Essence*. When the monarch became a prisoner, Othello's occupation being gone, as also the duties of the moneyer, Rawlins had leisure to continue his aberrations as a poet, and subjoined to a book bearing the title of *Good Friday, being Meditations on that Day*, printed in 1648, is a collection of Poems called *Calanthe*, by T. R. Those initials Oldys discovered in a presentation copy were those of Thomas Rawlins.

After the decapitation of Charles the First, Rawlins was occasionally employed on the town pieces or tokens, and we find his initial R. on the Bristol farthings of 1652, In a volume of Flecknoe's works, published in 1653, is a poem on that excellent cymelist, or sculptor, in gold and

Of Charles the First we have a variety of medallions and smaller pieces, but one executed by this artist recently brought to light deserves our particular attention ; it is a pattern piece, or medal in gold, *UNIQUE*, and weighing 733 grains. This extraordinary medal was engraved by Rawlins whilst accompanying the royal army, and probably

precious stones, &c., Thomas Rawlins. After the restoration, below a print of Dorothea Narbona, his wife, the superscription describes him, "Thom. Rawlins, *Supremi Sculptoris Sigilli Carol. I. et Carol. II. Regum*;" and in the British Museum is an oval piece of gold, of Charles the Second ; the reverse, a ship of very good workmanship. A medal of Sir Robert Bolles, Bart., of Scampton, in Lincolnshire, has under the shoulder T. Rawlins, F. 1665 ; and there are probably other works which in prudence, or from other causes, he chose not to affix his name. He continued in the service of the crown till his death in 1670.

So much for Thomas Rawlins. The above particulars were presented to me by a literary gentleman ; had it been a memorandum of Thomas Simon instead, it would have been much more interesting, as, after all, the former was but an indifferent artist, and the world, I should say, cares but little about his memory or his works, otherwise than as connected with an highly important epoch.

at Oxford. It bears the portrait of the monarch on the obverse, and on the reverse the royal arms. — See a vignette and description of this piece in the *Essay on the Denarius*, p. 166. Poor Charles gave it to Bishop Juxon, who attended him in his last moments, and that but a short time previous to his decapitation. It came from one of the Bishop's descendants to Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, and it now accompanies other pieces of equal rarity in the cabinet of James Dodsley Cuff, Esq.

An extreme rare medalet, struck in gold on the birth of Prince Charles, afterwards CHARLES THE SECOND, is in Mr. Haggard's Collection. On the obverse, the head of his father, with name and title; and on the reverse, the figures of Mars and Mercury crowning with wreaths of laurel the young prince, who is lying on a couch; the legend REDDAT AVOS — May he restore his ancestors. In the same cabinet is a medallion of CHARLES THE FIRST and HENRIETTA MARIA, with both their busts, names and titles; on the reverse a monster having several heads, the body being that of a lion, the forepart of which is elevated, as it were

in exultation over the decapitated head of the king, by the side of which are lying the crown and sceptre; the animal doubtless intended to represent the mob rejoicing over fallen monarchy; the legend, *HEU QUENAM HÆC INSANIA VULGI*—Alas! whence is this madness of the people? This medallion, three inches in diameter and of extreme rarity, is I believe unpublished.

Very fine medals were struck in Holland in honour of the *PRINCESS MARY*, daughter of Charles the First, on her marriage with William, Prince of Orange. Others engraved subsequently, present her portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse the bust of the prince her son, who was afterwards *WILLIAM THE THIRD*, king of England.*

• In the reign of Charles the First, medals are met with of Prince *RUPERT*; Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to King James the First, of whom there is a fine marble monument in the vaults below the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, which formerly adorned the old church, pulled down in 1726; Sir Robert Heath, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; Simon Beal, Serjeant-Trumpeter; William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, executed in 1644, this was engraved subsequent

CROMWELL, like Napoleon, would doubtless have been delighted with the chance of striking a coronation medal, but however desirable, the experiment was too hazardous; still he reigned more feared under his assumed title of Protector of the Liberties of England, than the majority of our legitimate monarchs. We find none struck on his investiture as Lord Protector; though, that he was twice installed into that office is matter of history. The first time, Dec. 16, 1653, at Whitehall, with great splendour; and again inaugurated with more pomp, June 26, 1657. The following account of

to the death of Charles I.;* Colonel Strangeways; Richard Weston, Earl of Portland; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, son of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, and General of the Parliamentary forces; Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, and his son Sir Thomas Fairfax, generals in the service of the Parliament; Thomas Carew the poet, and Endymion Porter, gentlemen of the bedchamber to Charles the First; Sir William Ducie, and others.

* In the Sale Catalogue of a distinguished collector of the last century, Mr. Nathaniel Samm, of Bartholomew Close, deceased 1768, this medal of Archbishop Laud, ascribed to Roettier, sold for 1*l.* 13*s.*, and the medal, by the same artist, of the Earl of Lauderdale, weighing 3 oz. 3 dwts. produced 1*l.* 16*s.*; at Sir M. M. Sykes's sale, in March 1814, the latter sold for 2*l.* 2*s.*

the ceremony, from indisputable authority, may not be unacceptable—

“ A place being prepared at the upper end of Westminster Hall, in the midst of it was set a rich cloth, with a chair of state under it, upon an ascent of two steps, with a chair before it for the Speaker, and on each side of the hall covered seats for the members.

“ About two o'clock His Highness came, attended by the Earl of Warwick, carrying a sword before him, he being the only nobleman who honoured them with his company: the Lord Mayor and citizens likewise attended. His Highness standing under the cloth of state, the Speaker presented him with a superb robe of purple velvet lined with ermine, which Sir Thomas Widdrington, the Speaker, with the assistance of Whitelocke, put upon him; a richly embossed and highly decorated bible was then placed in his hands, a sword was girded by his side, and a massy gold sceptre presented to him; a speech was then made to His Highness, to whom was tendered the oath; the

trumpets sounded, a herald proclaimed his titles, and the rabble shouted God save the Lord Protector.”*

Among the medals of the Commonwealth which most frequently occur, are those struck to commemorate the victory gained over the Scottish army at Dunbar, having on the obverse the bust of Cromwell, in armour to the right, and in the distance a representation of the battle, the legend being—THE LORD OF HOSTS, in large characters, and in small—THE WORD AT DUNBAR, SEPT. 3, 1650. On the reverse, a representation of the Rump Parliament sitting, with the

* The crown, to which he had a longing eye, was tendered to him in 1657; however eager he might have been to grasp the glittering bauble, as he would have termed it, the crafty republican dared not to accept it; his puritanical troops, as well as Generals Fleetwood and Desbrow, the former of whom had married his daughter, the latter his sister, would not consent, and Oliver was obliged to reject the diadem which the representatives of the nation, such as they were, had proffered to him, and which really appears had been made, and sent to Whitehall.

Speaker Lenthall at their head. These medals are oval, and of various sizes, and were engraved by the celebrated Thomas Simon.*

Others, larger, are found made in Holland, bearing Oliver's bust on the obverse, and on the reverse, that of the famous Neapolitan fisherman, Tommaso Aniello, commonly called Massaniello of Amalfi; who after radically reforming the impositions of the arbitrary laws then promulgated, was elevated to the supreme power, from which dizzy

• Cromwell's distinguished bravery at Dunbar Fight ✓
richly merited this commemoration of his services. A traditionary anecdote is related by Dr. John Anderson, in a letter, dated Glasgow College, May 15th, 1788, which is highly indicative of his coolness and contempt of danger. "A short time before the battle, as Cromwell, attended by a few cavalry, was reviewing the ground, a soldier of the Scotch army, prompted by his own zeal, concealed himself behind a wall which enclosed a field, and fired his musket at Cromwell. The ball missed him, and passing very near, the cavalry expressed some alarm for their general; but Cromwell, who was proceeding at a round trot, neither altered his pace nor tightened his rein, but looking over his shoulder to whence the shot came, called out—'You lubberly rascal, were one of my men to miss such a mark, he should certainly be tied up to the halberds.' "

height he fell; maddened by his own exaltation, and forgetful of his reforming principles, he committed a flagrant act of injustice, and was assassinated, July 18th, 1647. Another struck in Holland was *very* satirical, to describe the reverse of which in plain language, would offend the ear—*Olivarius ingeniculatus, capite in gremio Britannicæ sedentis inclinante, cum nudo exhibetur podice, ad quem osculandum Legati Franciæ et Hispaniæ æmulantes properant.* The obverse of this medal presents a bust of the Protector in armour, his head laureated and looking to the right, with name and title; it is of inferior execution and very rare.*

* This piece was purchased at Mr. Trattle's sale for the unique cabinet of Thomas Thomas, Esq., for 9*l.* 15*s.*

Under the Protectorate of Cromwell were executed medals of the parliamentary generals and others; among them the following:—Charles Seyton, Earl of Dunfermline; Lord Inchiquin; General Sidney Pointz; Sir James Harrington; Edward Montague, Lord Kimbolton; Henry Ireton, Deputy Governor of Ireland; Generals Lambert and Rossiter; James Ash, M.P. for Bath; Henry Scobel, Clerk in Parliament; Speaker Lenthall; Secretary Thurloe; General Monke, Admiral and General of all the Forces; Alderman Brown; General Sir William Waller;

CHARLES THE SECOND'S medal recording his coronation on New Year's Day, 1652, at Scone in Scotland, is now very scarce. On the obverse is the bust robed, and decorated with the collar of the garter, the face rather youthful, is turned to the left, with name and title, in addition to which is CORON. SCON. 1651. On the reverse, a lion rampant, bearing a thistle with three heads, inscription,

John Cleypole, who married Oliver's daughter Elizabeth, and of whom there is also a medal; John Lilborne, a rabid radical and demagogue of his day, who set even Oliver himself at defiance. A medal in gold was engraved by order of the Protector, which was presented to Admiral Blake, having on the obverse the heraldic escutcheon of the Three Kingdoms, and on the reverse a naval engagement. This piece was formerly in Dr. Mead's collection, and at his sale in Feb. 1755, was purchased by Lord Hardwicke, who died in 1764, for twenty guineas; it eventually came into the possession of Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale it brought one hundred and forty-one guineas; the purchaser was the late Mr. Trattle, and from his collection it was procured for his late Majesty William the Fourth.

The majority of these medals were engraved by Thomas and Abraham Simon; many of them are very rare. Probably the most common of the whole, is the one before-named of John Lilborne.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET — No one shall injure me with impunity. This piece is of inferior work.

Ten years afterwards, on his restoration, a small but finely executed medal was distributed, when the same ceremony took place in England; it is from the graver of Thomas Simon. The obverse has his bust, in his coronation robe, with the collar of the order of the garter, the George pendant, the diadem on his head, and the whole encircled with his name and style. The portrait of the sovereign is splendid, no flattery, as like as life; indeed, at this period, Charles not having passed his thirty-first year, any one not conversant with the iron features of the king, would accuse Simon of adding the marks of a few years to the countenance of his master, instead of taking from it. On the reverse, the king is represented as seated, an angel crowning him, the legend *EVERSO MISSUS SUCCURRERE SEculo*, *XXIII APRIL, 1661*—Sent to restore a fallen age, 23 April, 1661. Artists will tell you that the reverse of this medal is not equal in execution to the obverse; for my own part I

consider it very beautiful, particularly the small head of the sovereign, which is finely engraved and faithfully delineated.

Another, rather larger, was struck, the obverse of which presents a bust of Charles as before, but looking the opposite way, with name, &c., and the addition of the word *CORONATUS* under the bust. On the reverse, the figure of the king, as a shepherd amidst a flock of sheep, the legend, *DIXI CVSTODIAM*—I have said that I will keep them, 23 April, 1661.

On examining the cabinets of Mr. Haggard, a very extraordinary medal of Charles the Second presents itself; having on the obverse, his bust, draped in a very singular manner, and with name and title; on the reverse, St. George and the Dragon; the obverse is not so well engraved as the opposite side, the legend *VIRTUS DOMAT OMNIA*—Fortitude masters all Things. This piece is of extreme rarity and unpublished; its dimension is $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The following four are also in the same gentleman's possession. The small medal of Charles,

by Thomas Simon, having the king on the reverse as Neptune, in a marine car. This excellent gem has the singular advantage of not having the flaw, found almost invariably on them. This medalet alone would immortalize the name of Simon as an artist; its liberal possessor considers it one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of his collection. The medal of the same king, said to be struck to commemorate the royal foundation at Greenwich, has a fine bust, the head without laurel; and on the reverse a seated Dutch-built figure of Liberty, (see Evelyn's *Numismata*, pl. 55): this medal is very rare, and in fine conservation. Two very beautiful medallic portraits of Thomas and Abraham Simon, being the work of one of them; these are oval, and without reverses, they are of wonderful execution; the drapery and every part of the most exquisite finish, being first cast from the original models in wax, and then finely chased. Probably a process nearly similar to that which Pistrucci has recently brought forward; if so, his ideas on this subject are not purely original. There can be no doubt but that these are the identical pieces from which

Vertue engraved his portraits of those two celebrated artists in his work on their medals: they are finely preserved, and are without legend.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, the Infanta of Portugal, queen consort of Charles the Second, being a Catholic, was not crowned, but of her there are a great variety of medals; her bust generally accompanied by that of the king: indeed, from the multiplicity of the medallic portraits which are met with of this lady, one would never presume her to have been the mere cipher she was. Charles apparently was willing to shew that outward respect to her, as an equivalent for the loss of domestic happiness, which could not but be wanting in one of his dissolute habits.*

• In the reign of Charles the Second we meet with medals of the following distinguished characters:—Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor; Marquis of Montrose; Thomas, Earl of Southampton; Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State; Duchess of Portsmouth, mistress to the king; James Butler, the first and great Duke of Ormond, a nobleman respected even by those who were opposed to him, he died in 1688; Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, son of the celebrated George Monke,

Medals of James, Duke of York, afterwards JAMES THE SECOND, and MARY OF ESTE, Duchess of York, daughter of Alphonso, Duke of Modena; and of GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, and ANNE, daughter of James, Duke of York, were struck. One, in particular, may be deemed interesting, on the shipwreck of James, May 5th, 1682, when 200 persons were lost, the duke escaping in a boat, as represented on the medal: see *Medallic History of England*,* pl. 32, no. 7; this piece, in

who was instrumental in restoring his Majesty; Cecil, Lord Baltimore, absolute lord of Maryland; Anne, Countess of Dorset; Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, whose mangled body was found near Primrose Hill; Titus Oates; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury; George, Earl of Berkeley; John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale; Cardinal Howard, &c. &c.

* The *Medallic History of England* is attributed, in the Catalogue of George the Third's library (now part of the British Museum collections), to Pinkerton; but it appears originally to have been the project of another's brain. In answer to some solicited assistance from Horace Walpole, in aid of materials, he, in a letter dated Strawberry Hill, Oct. 15, 1788, acquaints Pinkerton, "I am rather sorry to hear that you are going to be the editor of another's work,

the Lee Grove collection, is in excellent condition and very rare.

JAMES THE SECOND, after his accession to the throne, caused two medals to be engraved by the Roettiers;* one of himself, the other of his queen, MARY OF MODENA, and mother of James,

who are so infinitely better employed when composing yourself: however, as it will be on a branch of *virtù* that I love, I comfort myself, from your taste and accuracy, that it will be better executed than by any one else."

Pinkerton has unquestionably failed in his description of medals, even in the last amended edition of his work on Coins and Medals, published in 1808; the labour of description was too difficult of attainment, and too desultory in the acquisition; hence the delay in its publication, even in an imperfect form, in 1802. The medals Pinkerton describes were principally those then extant in the Bindley collection.

• Foreigners, Hollanders or Dutchmen, whom Charles the Second picked up in his travels while in exile, and on his return home, he ousted a native and superior artist to make room for them. I need not mention the name of Thomas Simon; the fact is notorious, and will ever remain a stigma on the character of that debauched and profligate monarch, who lived a sensualist and died a hypocrite.

Prince of Wales, * formerly styled the Pretender : obverse, the bust of the king, with drapery, the

* That he had a claim to this appellation, one fact alone will establish.

Henry Benedict, Duke of York, second son of this prince, and brother of Charles Edward, called the young Pretender, in 1747, soon after the disastrous battle of Culloden, which blasted for ever the hopes of the Stewart family, was presented by the Pope Benedict XIV. with the cardinal's hat, which for years he enjoyed ; but was at length driven from his splendid mansion at Frascati, by the marauding French army in 1797, at the chilling age of 75. He subsisted on the produce of some plate which he had saved from the wreck of his fortune, in comparative, indeed in real poverty, till George the Third kindly stepped forward to relieve the necessities of the poor and aged prince, 4000*l.* per year being granted him by that monarch—the cardinal received it with delight, and shed tears of gratitude. Surely this act must have smoothed the pillow of our aged and afflicted sovereign in his own trying moments of deprivation, if any lucid intervals were allowed him.

An anecdote is told of the Duke of Sussex, who being at Rome visited the cardinal ; the latter, true to his legitimacy, styled the former, " Your Highness," presuming him a son only of the Elector of Hanover. The Duke, with that kindness and liberal feeling for which he is pre-eminent, in return called him, " Your Royal Highness,"

head laureated, and with inscription; on the reverse, a wreath of laurel on a cushion, above which is a hand, extended from the clouds, holding the English crown, with the legend, *A MILITARI AD REGIAM*—From the Military to the Regal Crown; in allusion to his former character of a military as well as naval commander. In the exergue, *INAUGURAT. 23 APRIL, 1685.*

The obverse of *MARY's* medal presents her head laureated, her bust clothed; and on the reverse she is seated on what might be presumed to be a mountain, but which in fact is much smaller than herself, with this flattering legend, *O DEA CERTE*—A God—thereby acknowledging him as a lineal descendant of the abdicated monarch, James the Second. One cannot but admire this trait in the duke: 'tis true, he could well afford it, as the claims of the Stewarts were concentrated and almost on the eve of extinction in the person of an aged and infirm popish prelate. The cardinal, the last of the race of the Stewarts who had any pretension to the English throne, died in 1807, at Rome, in his eighty-third year, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's, in the eternal city, where an inscription on his tomb, records the sepulchred clay to be the mortal remains of *HENRY THE NINTH, KING OF ENGLAND.*—*Sic transit gloria Mundi.*

ness certainly; but we may readily excuse James for the fulsomeness of the flattery, she being in the prime of life, and he fast withering into 'the sear and yellow leaf.' These medals by the Roettiers* are finely engraved, but of extremely low relief.

* The Roettiers were, it seems, firm Jacobites, and followed the fortunes of the abdicated prince. They engraved medals of James, son of James the Second, both as Prince of Wales and as JAMES THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND;† as also of the princess, his sister, and his consort CLEMENTINA, as queen; we have them likewise of the sons of James and Clementina, Charles Edward, and Henry Benedict, Cardinal of York; the former as CHARLES THE THIRD OF ENGLAND, and with his consort LUDOVICA as queen. Subsequently to the decease of Charles Edward, the cardinal caused a large one to be struck, having his bust on one side, habited in his clerical vestments; and on the reverse, Faith is represented, at her feet, on the right, the British lion, and on the left the crown and cardinal's hat, with distant view of St. Peter's at Rome. Of this medal,

† The late Cardinal of York wore constantly, till his decease, a ring which bore the portraits of the Pretender James III. and his wife; it was taken from his finger, in the hour of his dissolution, by his servant, and sold as a perquisite—a relique of the instability and mutation of human greatness—to William Baron Bartholdi, son to the Jewish Plato, Moses Mendelsohn. It is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to which it was presented by Mrs. Maria Graham, since Calcott, in 1824.

George Bower engraved the coronation medal of James the Second, which is of exceeding good work. Obverse, the bust of the sovereign, the head laureated, and with name, &c. On the reverse, a

engraved by one of the Hamerani, there is a variety, namely, where he is styled HENRY IX. OF ENGLAND. On others, the title is not assumed—these the cardinal was in the habit of presenting to his English visitors, who were obliged to address him as sovereign, or they were not received (an exception was doubtless made to the illustrious personage named in a previous note.) A silver one, now before me, was given by him to the father of the gentleman from whom I obtained it.

The same artists cut dies for silver coins, of the size of a crown piece, and smaller ones for Scotland, of James the Second, after his abdication, and of his son James, as JAMES THE EIGHTH: these dies were disposed of, a few years since by some of the Moettier family, specimens in gold and silver have been taken from them; they were then broken up and presented to the British Museum. These patterns are obtainable, but rather high priced, from their great scarcity.

There are many varieties of the Stewart medals struck abroad, after James had left England, which are highly interesting as historical monuments of that unhappily imbecile family.

splendid antique chair, on which is placed the British crown; beside the chair, the figure of an angel, bearing in the right hand a flaming sword, in the left a branch: legend, TUTAMEN AB ALTO—Protection from on high. This medal is very rare.

Of ANNE HYDE, DUCHESS OF YORK, the first wife of James, who died March 31st, 1671, no medal is known.*

James the Second caused the issuing of a medal which did no credit to either his head or his heart; it was designed to commemorate the execution, July 15, 1685, of his nephew JAMES DUKE OF

• Little did this lady's mother dream, whilst following her vocation as a pot-girl, that she was destined to be the maternal ancestress of two illustrious sovereigns, Mary and Anne. It appears she resided as a servant with a publican, who married her, and who leaving her a young and wealthy widow, Edward Hyde, a solicitor, then a young man, courted and won her. He subsequently became Earl of Clarendon and Lord High Chancellor of England, the particulars of which are too well known to require notice here. If providence had granted a longer life and issue to William Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, the English heraldic escutcheon would have had nothing to boast of from this alliance.

MONMOUTH,* eldest natural son of Charles the Second, by Lucy Walters. On the obverse, is the bust of the king, on a pedestal, beneath which are the English arms, with date 1685, and an inscription: *ARAS ET SCEPTRA TUEMUR*—We will defend our Altars and our Sceptres; in the distance are shipping; and on the reverse, the bodies of Monmouth and Argyle, their heads with gaping mouths above, on two pillars; in the exergue this inscription, *AMBITIO MALESUP^A RUIT*—Ill-advised ambition falls. Justice might have been satisfied with the execution, without perpetuating the record of this severity on a medal. There are others of this unfortunate and ambitious noble, with his bust, the profile having a marked resemblance both to his father and his uncle; the reverses generally satirical, in allusion to the failure of his attempt at sovereign power. Added to a comely person, he was brave and good tempered. These circumstan-

* There are, in the Haggard collection, no less than five medals all bearing portraits of JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH, and in the most splendid condition, all different and very rare.

ces, and the early age of Charles at the period of his birth, rendered him the favourite of his father. Coeval history informs us, that not until the fifth blow, did the unskilful executioner accomplish his hateful office in his decapitation. Those medals with his bust are rare, the first described are not uncommon.*

WILLIAM THE THIRD, and his consort MARY, eldest daughter of James the Second, are both represented on one medal, their heads looking

* In the reign of James the Second, a period of commotion, riot, and tumultuous array, a medallion was struck to commemorate the committal to the Tower of the Seven Bishops, viz. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Turner, Bishop of Ely; Lake, Bishop of Chichester; White, Bishop of Peterborough; and Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol; who, on petitioning the king to be excused promulgating from their pulpits his "Declaration of Liberty of Conscience," were indicted for a libel, and sent to the Tower, and this after the sovereign's royal word had been given, that on acknowledging the petition theirs, which they did, no harm should befall them. They were tried June 15, 1688, when a jury of twelve honest men, justly defying the power of an arbitrary and bigoted

towards the left, their busts clothed, and his head laureated, with their names, &c.; on the reverse is an indelicate allusion to the fallen and abdicated sovereign,—Phæton is represented as being hurled from his chariot by Jupiter; the legend, *NE TOTUS ABSUMATUR*—Lest all should be lost. As a father-in-law and own uncle, William might have spared, however faulty, the already stricken monarch whom he had driven from his throne, this insult. In the exergue is, *INAUGURAT. 11 April 1689.*

Another of William and Mary, on their coronation, represents their busts as before; reverse, the figure of Andromeda attached to a rock, while, in the distance, Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danæ, on a winged horse, in the air, is seen hastening to her relief; the legend, *PRETIUMQUE ET CAUSA LABORIS*—The cost and the cause of the enterprise. In the exergue is the date 1689.

monarch, brought in a verdict of acquittal. On the obverse of the medal, is a bust of the Archbishop, and on the reverse, those of his colleagues.

The original medal is rare; those commonly met with ✓ are false, being cast, and very thin.

One variety, from the difference of date, evidently struck in Holland, represents their heads only on the obverse, with names and titles as before; reverse, the vessels and ornaments used in the Roman Catholic Church heaped together *en masse*, amongst them serpents are creeping, whilst lightning from heaven descends and consumes the whole. The legend, *HÆC SUMMA DIES*—This is the last day. In the exergue, *INAUGUR. MAJEST.* $\frac{1}{2}$ Ap^l. 1689.

Another, with the busts of the king and queen on the obverse; and on the reverse, an eagle on a rock casting out of its nest those of its young that cannot look steadfastly upon the sun, which is represented as at its meridian height. The legend, *NON PATITUR SUPPOSITIOS*—He does not endure suppositious offspring. In the exergue, *JURE REGNI VINDIC. MDCLXXXIX.*—The Right of the Succession Vindicated, 1689.

A splendid silver medallion in Mr. Haggard's collection, executed in Holland on the occasion of the coronation of their majesties, has their busts on the obverse, each encircled within a separate wreath formed of branches of rose and orange trees, the

latter laden with fruit, as the former is bedecked with roses; surmounted with the crown and four sceptres, above which is an eye, symbolical of Divine Providence. The busts rest on two cornucopias and the book of the seven seals, near which is the cap of liberty; under these is another book, bearing this inscription, *LEGES ANGLIÆ*—The laws of England; and in the field of the medal is the following, *SAL. REG. FEL. PUB.*—The safety of the Government, Public Felicity; the legend, *AUREA POMA MIXTA ROSIS*—Golden Apples mixed with Roses. An elegant allusion to the union of the House of Orange, with the Rose of England. On the reverse is an old oak, torn up by its roots, lying prostrate beside a vigorous young orange tree, with shipping in the distance, and with this saucy legend, *MELIOREM LAPSA LOCAVIT*—His place is filled by a better. In the exergue, *INAUGURATIONE MAJESTATUM PERACTA LONDINI* $\frac{1}{2}$ April 1689. More ingenuity than delicacy is displayed in the composition of this satirical reverse.

A medal of rather large size is sometimes met with, having on the obverse, the busts of William

and Mary, the former laureated, with names and titles. Reverse, the king and queen, seated on a throne, looking towards each other, above their heads an immense diadem is upheld by two prelates; the legend, IDOLATRIA SERVITUTE, PROFLIGATIS, RELIGIONE, LEGIB. RESTITUTIS—Idolatry and Slavery destroyed, Religion and the Laws restored; in the exergue is the date, 1689. These are very scarce, but casts of them are very common, being about one half of the thickness of those struck from the genuine dies.

Another, struck in Holland, relating to the inauguration of William the Third, is rather singular, having the head of the sovereign only, on the obverse, with his name and style, and the date 1689; the reverse exhibits a globe, on which the sun is shining; in the horizon is seen a fleet of vessels, the legend being, CÆTERA LUSTRABIT—It will enlighten the rest of the World. In the exergue, CORONATIONE INVICTI WILHELMI HENRICI LIBERTATIS VINDICI.

Another medal, with a bust of the king in armour, has on the breast plate, the word JEHOVAH, in He-

brew characters. On the reverse, he is represented as on a globe, kneeling on one knee, with the diadem on his head, in his hands the orb and sceptre, with the eye of Providence fixed on him; the legend, DEO JUDICE—God being my Judge. In the exergue, PRÆSAGIVM AVRVSIONENSE 1665, MAG. BRITANNIA IMPLEVIT $\frac{1}{4}$ APRIL, 1689—The presage of the House of Orange in 1665; is fulfilled by Great Britain in April, 1689.

Van Loon has engraved one which has the bust of William, on one side, and that of his queen, on the other, his head is without laurel or diadem, but there are two crowns, one on the obverse in the field of the medal, the other in the same place on the reverse; the legend on each side is in English, and, very strangely, without either of their names; that on the obverse is, CROWNED KING APRIL 11th, MDCLXXXIX; reverse, the same except in the title, the word crowned is spell'd thus, 'crouned;' whether this is a typographical error I cannot say, the medal not being before me, I presume the contrary.

A renowned Dutchman, named Captain Bernard Muikens, struck a medal in honour of this coronation, or more probably to his own fame; on the reverse are the figures of Captain Muikens, his lieutenant, Jean Althusius, and his ensign, the latter with colours, the others with spears; this medal was struck to commemorate the *extraordinary event* of the aforesaid Captain Bernard Muikens having, with his aforesaid gallant lieutenant, Jean Althusius, and his ensign, Sylvester van Tongeren, mounted guard on the day of the coronation. It is of inferior execution. See Van Loon,* vol. iii. p. 390. This is gaining immortality with a vengeance.

* On referring to Van Loon, it sickens one to observe the number of medallions and medals struck to the honour of that lascivious and profligate monarch Louis the Fourteenth, servilely and idolatrously styled the Great, whose vices were punished in the person of his unfortunate and amiable, but imbecile descendant, Louis the Sixteenth. It has been facetiously observed that King James the Second lost three crowns for the sake of a mass; it is a certainty that poor Louis lost his head for the sake of his dinner.

An unpublished medallion, in silver, of **WILLIAM THE THIRD,*** which, as well as the last

• The reign of William the Third teemed with medals, some very fine, others coarse, chiefly struck in Holland, by Boskam, Luder, Winter, Smetzeng, and others, many very satirical, some very ugly, but the generality very rare; one of the former description I must notice. On the obverse is a figure of Mars, and a female adding another crown of laurel to that already on the brow of the monarch; in the distance is a town, doubtless intended for Londonderry, in front is depicted a fleet; under the bust of William this inscription, **WILHELMVS MAXIMVS IN BELGICA LIBERATOR, IN BRITANNIA RESTAVRATOR**; and in small characters, **LIB. LONDONDERRY, 1689**; above the whole, the sun in full splendour. The reverse exhibits the bust of Louis XIV., crowned by two females, the garments of one of them profusely decked with the fleurs-de-lis of France, probably intended for two of his mistresses. Under the bust, this very flattering inscription, **LVDOVIC. MAGNVS IN GERMANIA BARBARVS, IN GALLIA TYRANNVS**, with **OB. MOGVNT. ET BONA**; in the back ground a town on fire, and above, lightning from the clouds.

Others, on the death of the queen, which one would consider were intended as a burlesque: on the reverse, she is represented as on her death-bed, with many attendants, among them is her *affectionate* husband, who appears absorbed in grief. William must have felt a wonderful

described medal, is in the same gentleman's possession, as the others before named, has on the obverse the bust of the king; and on the reverse, the following inscription, GULIELMUS III. ANTIQUAM ET FIDELIEM HIBERNIÆ METROPOLIN, HOC INDULGENTIA SUO MUNERE ORNAVIT BARTH. VAN HOMRIGHAM URB. PRÆTORE, MDCXCVIII—being struck on the occasion of that monarch's decorating the city of Dublin, in the year 1698, Barth. Van Homrigham being Mayor. This medal is of the greatest rarity, and weighs 7 oz. 7 dwts.

Queen ANNE's coronation medal was the work of John Croker, the same artist who produced those beautiful pattern farthings, of which there are five varieties, as well as those of 1714, which were circulated. On the obverse, an elegant bust

deprivation in the loss of one to whom he had shewed every want of affection. There are no less than twenty-one medals extant, all different, which were struck to commemorate the decease of Mary the Second of England.

Medals should be the faithful chroniclers of events, not flatterers; the instant they become so, they pervert that for which they are estimable, and destroy the real purpose for which they were intended.

of Her Majesty, with drapery, the hair encircled with a fillet, and without other ornament; the legend bearing the name and title; the reverse represents Minerva in the act of striking down faction, who is portrayed as an Hydra with two heads, the body covered with scales, from which, as at her feet, issue serpents; the inscription, VICEM GERIT ILLA TONANTIS—She bears the office of the Thunderer; in the exergue, INAUGURAT. XXII APRIL, MDCCH. The obverse of this medal is finely executed, the reverse very inferior.

We meet with a great variety of medals of Queen Anne,* exclusive of the set commemorating her victories by Croker; many were executed abroad: on one, she is represented face to face with that regal madman, CHARLES THE TWELFTH of Sweden; on the reverse, the towns of Silesia, Münsterberg, Breslau, Brieg, Wohlau, Lignitz,

* In this reign were executed medals of the famous John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; some were struck abroad, in connexion with Prince Eugene and other foreign commanders, Dr. Sacheverel, Henry Newton, John and Richard Molesworth, and others.

&c. Those engraved by Croker are very beautiful, but generally very common; on the contrary, many executed abroad are of inferior work, but of rare occurrence.

Of WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, the only child of Queen Anne, who survived the period of infancy, a chasing is extant, representing a three-quarter figure of the young prince, splendidly accoutred with a helmet-shaped cap and feathers, the legend—GULIELMUS DUX GLOCEST., 1691. This medal, which was first cast and then tooled, has no reverse. It is in the possession of Mr. Haggard, and probably unique.

Medals of PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, were engraved, presenting on their obverses the bust of Queen ANNE; and on their reverses, that of his Royal Highness.

GEORGE THE FIRST retained Croker in his office as chief engraver at the royal mint; he produced the coronation medal. On the obverse, is the bust of the sovereign in armour, over which is the toga, the head laureated, and the hair in long flowing curls. This medal is of very fine work, the por-

trait very like, and much higher in relief than the medals of either of his two immediate predecessors. The reverse exhibits the king gorgeously attired, with the collar of the Garter, and seated in an antique chair, Britannia placing on his head his newly acquired diadem. This sovereign is the only one who could not find a legend for his coronation medal: gratitude, one would think, from his change of circumstances, might have readily dictated one to him. On the exergue is, INAUGURAT. XX OCT. MDCCXIII.

A very extraordinary coronation medallion of GEORGE THE FIRST, being upwards of five inches in diameter, and of great weight, was engraved in Hanover, by Shelander, having the sovereign's bust on the obverse, the name and title formed by animals and emblems; the reverse, represents the king at full length, and crowned by an angel from above; he is accompanied by the figures of Justice, Britannia, &c. This medal is in white metal, and of extreme rarity.

Another by Hannibal, struck likewise abroad,

has the bust of the king on the obverse; on the reverse, he is portrayed as attended by the figure of Liberty, who is crowning him with laurel, while a female at his feet, intended to represent Britannia, is offering to him the crown; she is accompanied by Piety, who is on his right hand. The legend, PRINC. OPT. RELIGIONIS ET LIBERTATIS CUSTODI, and in the exergue—PUBLICA AVCTORITATE PROCLAMATO, $\frac{1}{12}$ AUG., ANNO MDCCXIII—Our excellent Prince, proclaimed by Public Authority, the Guardian of Religion and Liberty.

Three others in the Haggard collection, which were produced abroad, represent the portrait of his Majesty on the obverse; and on the reverse an inscription. These medals differ from each other, and are very scarce.

There may, doubtless, be others, which we know nothing of, to be found in the cabinets of the collectors on the Continent.

SOPHIA DOROTHY of Zell, queen consort of George the First, never left Germany, being incarcerated at Ahlen, where she died, after an

imprisonment of many years, in November, 1726. Of her no English medals were struck.*

We meet with a great variety of medallions and medals struck in Germany to the honour of the Princess SOPHIA, Electress of Hanover and mother of George the First.

The coronation medal of GEORGE THE SECOND, by Croker, is of high relief, the head laureated and the hair long and flowing, the bust in armour, and

* The cause of her confinement was an alleged criminal intercourse with Count Konigsmark, a Saxon noble, of handsome person and insinuating address, who had been known to this princess before her marriage with the Prince of Hanover; he was accused of visiting her Highness at improper hours; nothing criminal on her part could be proved, while the imprudence no one could justify. He was, by order of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover, father of the prince, way-laid on his retiring from her apartments, seized, and forced to enter a vault into which water was admitted; his body being afterwards secretly disposed of. Count Konigsmark had already rendered himself an object of detestation and suspicion from his being concerned in Thynne's murder in Pall-Mall, for which he narrowly escaped a deserved punishment by the intercession of his mother.

with the toga, the name, &c. in the legend. On the reverse the king is delineated as seated in the antique chair in which our sovereigns have since Edward the Third's time been crowned; a female standing before him, who, leaning against what appears to be intended for the fasces, with her right hand places the diadem on his head, supporting on her left arm a cornucopia, the inscription, *VOLENTES PER POPULOS*—By the wishes of the people. In the exergue, *CORON. XI OCTOB. MDCCXXVII*. The figure of the king on the reverse is of but indifferent execution.*

• The great, the incomparable *SIR ISAAC NEWTON*, who had been appointed Warden of the Mint in 1696, by Charles Montague, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards Earl of Halifax, and became Master of the Mint in 1696, died March 20th, 1726; and had as his successor in that office his nephew, *JOHN CONDUIT*, of whom there is a fine medallion by Tanner, who succeeded Croker as Chief Engraver at the Mint. There are several fine medals of Newton, who, while Master of the Mint, presented his friend and physician, *Dr. Mead*, choice proofs of the coinage struck during his time. There is some probability that the doctor's predilection for collecting coins arose from the intimacy which existed between them.

Of CAROLINE, Princess of Brandenburg-Anspach, the faithful consort and counsellor of George

John Dassier, a native of Geneva, engraved dies for a series of medals of our sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to King George the Second; they are very good as to likenesses, from a certain period, say Henry the Seventh, previous to which time the originals which the medallist had to copy, were very uncertain authorities. On the obverse side of each, is a bust of the king, or queen, and on the reverse a tomb or sarcophagus, generally with small figures, illustrative of the monarch's reign, which it was thereby intended to commemorate. These figures are very apposite to their purpose, and in most instances cleverly managed, but their execution is inferior to the design. Sets of these medals, thirty-five in number, can be procured in a case made to contain them.

James Antony Dassier executed medallions of Frederick, Prince of Wales; of John Campbell, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; John, Lord Carteret; William Pulteney, Earl of Bath; Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford; Alexander Pope; Dr. Robert Barker; Archdeacon Brideoak; Alderman Sir John Barnard, of whom it is a curious fact not unworthy of being mentioned here, that of all the statues set up in the Royal Exchange, that of Alderman Barnard was the only figure which remained whole in a niche, in the lower walk on the western side at the recent conflagration of that edifice; all the rest—kings, queens,

the Second, a medal was engraved by Croker. The obverse exhibits a fine bust of the queen, with dra-

and commoners, were hurled to the ground, amid the falling of the walls, and smashed into countless atoms; Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Philip Stanhope, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield; Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough; Sir Andrew Fountaine; Sir Hans Sloane: and Martin Folkes, President of the Royal Society.

The best of Dassier's medals are of a size between the medallions and the series of sovereigns; among them are Milton—Locke—Selden—Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury—Dr. Samuel Clarke, and Archbishop Tillotson.

There are an infinite variety of medalets in brass of the once redoubtable Admiral Vernon, who took Porto-Bello Nov. 22nd, 1739. The execution of these pieces, of very inferior work, will no doubt excite an involuntary smile, from the stiff formal figure of the gallant admiral, and his colleague, Commodore Brown. Their multiplicity shews the nation to have been in a delirium of transport at the event. The fact is, Admiral Vernon was a turbulent member of the House of Commons, and one of the party opposed to the ministry; he was sent against Porto-Bello and took it, as he had promised them in the house, with six ships only, but the Spaniards acted so dastardly that the chief merit of the victory was lost to the admiral, who, it seems was lauded to the skies, much above the value of his

pery, her hair ornamented with pearls. On the reverse are three figures: that in the centre was

conquest. One medalet, in particular, bears on its surface the complexion of the times; on the obverse, Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown are hand-in-hand; on the reverse, a tremendously distended pair of jaws, to represent the mouth of hell, emits flames; into this the devil is seen, dragging after him by an halter a figure intended for Walpole, his Satanic Majesty exclaiming, "MAKE WAY FOR SIR ROBERT;" in the exergue, "NO EXCISE." There are varieties of these medalets, some having the Duke of Argyle on the obverse, instead of the admiral and commodore.

Horace Walpole, afterwards fourth Earl of Orford, referring to medals struck in commemoration of Sir Robert Walpole, in a letter dated Strawberry Hill, Oct. 15, 1788, says:—"I do not recollect *three* medals of my father—one was, I think, struck by Natter, who was patronised by my brother, Sir Edward, and who also engraved two or three seals of Sir Robert's head; the consular figure on the reverse of the medal I mean, was intended for Cicero, but I believe it was copied from a statue belonging to the late Earl of Leicester at Holkham, and which, if I do not mistake at this distance of time, is called Lucius Antonius. I do not know that any medal of my father was struck on any particular occasion. That I mention [Natter's] and Dassier's were honorary, as of a considerable person; and

intended for the queen, the figure on her right hand, Religion or Piety, and the other on her left, Britannia, with legend, *HIC AMOR, HÆC PATRIA*—This is my love, this is my country. In the exergue, *CORON. XI OCTOB. MDCCXXVII.**

he being prime minister, might have a little share in the compliment." Horace Walpole, it is evident, wished to appear ignorant of this satirical medal on the failure of the excise scheme, which was one of the greatest stigmas on Sir Robert's administration.

Some interesting notices of Natter's medal, struck in 1741, will be found in Archdeacon Blackburne's privately printed *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis*, 1780, 4to. pp. 183, 184.

• Antiquaries not unfrequently in their cloistered seclusion, enjoying the company and investigating the merits of their coins, regale themselves with the social qualities of a cigar, or its predecessor a pipe; but perhaps no one has so systematically developed his attachment as a Mr. Caldecot, a surgeon of Peterborough, whose collections were sold by Bristow, at the Admiralty Coffee House, Charing Cross, in 1767. His snuff-box was of silver, richly chased, with the coronation medals of George the Second and his Queen inserted at the top and bottom. His tobacco pipe, made of Roman silver denarii, was doubly gilt, and preserved in a case. His tobacco-box was from Roman large

A fine medallion, very creditable to the talents of Croker, was engraved by him; it is designated "the family medal of George the Second." On the obverse are two beautiful busts of the king and queen, facing each other, that of the former is represented in armour, partly covered with the toga. Caroline is elegantly attired, and ornamented with jewels. The reverse represents the family of the monarch; in the centre is the bust of Frederick Prince of Wales, in armour, surrounded by the portraits of William, Duke of Cumberland, the Princesses Anne, afterwards Princess of Orange, Amelia, Caroline, Mary, and Louisa. This medal is not rare.

Other medals of FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES; of AUGUSTA; his consort, and of WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, the latter by Yeo, are often met with, more particularly the Duke's, being illustrative of his merciless and sanguinary career in the North, at and after the battle of Culloden in 1745-6.

and middle brass, and inscribed at the top—*QUANTUM MUTATUR AB ILLO CÆSARE*; and on the bottom, *EX NUMMIS ANTIQ. IMP. ROM. OBLITERATIS*.

The medals intended to commemorate the inauguration of GEORGE THE THIRD and CHARLOTTE, of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, were produced in haste, we must, consequently, not expect fine work, still the engraver, Laurence Natter, has produced a likeness of the sovereign which would have done no discredit to a better artist; no one who remembers the face of our respected old king at any period of his life, could fail to recognize in the portrait here given, the head of George the Third. He is represented as clothed in armour, with the ribbon of the Garter across his breast, and decorated as usual with the laurel, and with a very youthful countenance; the legend having his name, &c. On the reverse, Britannia is seen crowning the king, who is habited as a Roman commander, and seated beside the British lion, with the orb of sovereignty in his paws. The legend, PATRIÆ OVANTI—To our exulting country;* in the exergue, CORON. 22 SEPT. 1761.

* Hollis, in a paper which enumerates the medals and gems engraved by Natter, in his collection, mentions the coronation medals of George III. and Queen Charlotte, having on the reverse, PATRIÆ OVANTI; and that at the

The head of Queen CHARLOTTE, on her coronation medal, partakes of the same character as the last, fidelity of portrait, but of coarse work; the queen is elegantly attired, with a string of pearls interwoven in the hair; on the top is an ornament, likewise set with pearls, and surrounded as usual with name and title; the reverse presents a tall ungainly figure, intended for Her Majesty, standing by an altar, while a winged Victory is crowning her; the inscription, QUÆSITUM MERITIS—Sought for by Merit. In the exergue, CORON. 22 SEPT. 1761. Some are found having the bust of the king on one side, and that of the queen on the other.

Annexed to the *Essay on the Roman Denarius*, is an addendum of Numismatic notices, among which, pp. 156-160, is a description of a rare medal of CAROLINE MATILDA, youngest sister of George

time it was a disputed point as to the inscription being more correctly PATRIA OVANTE. He observes, "the artist did not succeed so well in this performance owing to want of time, the place and manner of striking it, and various other circumstances."

III.,* who was unhappily married to Christian VII., of Denmark, in 1766.

* In the early part of George the Third's reign, we have medals by Pingo, Natter, Milton, and others, which were issued from the presses at Birmingham, some few good, but many very indifferent. Of the artists more recently located there, Droz, Kuchler, Mills, Webb, and one or two more may be named, as producing those of the best work. The singularly talented family of the Wyons are from that place, but have been for years residents in the metropolis; not the least distinguished among its inhabitants.

The following is an imperfect list of names of distinguished characters, of whom there are medals in the reign now under consideration:—Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, Alderman Beckford, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the Marquis of Granby, Lord George Anson, the circumnavigator; Lord North, Earl of Effingham, Marquis Cornwallis, William and John Hunter, Lord George Gordon, Charles Earl of Middlesex, Garrick, Sir Joseph Banks, Thomas Snelling, General Elliott, Sir John Fielding, Paul Jones, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Richard Mead, Dr. Willis, William Pitt, Charles James Fox, Benjamin West, Sir Henry Englefield, James, Earl of Charlemont, Francis and John, Dukes of Bedford, Sir Francis Burdett, John Wesley, George Whitfield, Joseph Priestley, Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., Colonel

Kuchler engraved a fine medal on the nuptials of
GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, with his cousin

Wardle, Mr. Boulton, Lord Erskine, Sir Vicary Gibbs, John Philip Kemble, Master Betty, Joseph Munden, George Frederick Cooke, Sir Robert Wilson, Francis, Earl of Bridgewater; the great naval hero, "Nelson of the Nile;" Wellington, and other distinguished officers, who have been advanced to the Peerage, exclusive of those in the series of National Medals; the Duke of Northumberland, Sadler and Lunardi, aeronauts, William Penn, the quaker, and founder of Pennsylvania; Sir William Brown, Dr. Fordyce, A.M. Storer (whose collections were deposited at Eton College), John Hanson, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, Selina, Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, David Hume the historian, John Fothergill, Captain William Wilson, General Lake, the Rev. George Walker, the champion of Londonderry, struck subsequent to his time, John Wilkinson, Dr. Jenner, Joseph Haydn, Admiral Lord Collingwood, Thomas Coram, founder of the Foundling Hospital, David Latouche, Adam Smith, Sir Samuel Romilly, Earl Fitzwilliam, Thomas Rider, Rev. Dr. Milner, Samuel Tyssen, Admiral Sir John Duckworth; Marquis of Hastings, Henry Gratton, Samuel Farraday, Henry Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, Earl Clive, Col. Charles Herries, William Viscount Dudley and Ward, William Deane, Peter Clare, surgeon, the Duke of Manchester, John Howard, the philanthropist, John Rennie, Wilberforce, Lord Chancellor Eldon, Rev. William Romaine, Dr. Parr, John Wilkes, Earl

CAROLINE of Brunswick; the obverse having both their portraits; and on the reverse, a figure,

of Liverpool; John Bellingham, executed for the assassination of Percival; Tom Cribb, the pugilistic champion of England; Tom Paine, the republican assertor of the Rights of Man, &c. &c.—The reader cannot fail to observe that these medals are not named in chronological order; the whole of them not being before me rendered it impossible to name at what precise period they were engraved.

A patriotic individual, named James Mudie, who had formerly been in the service of his country, caused a series of medals to be engraved, which deserve particular notice; they are forty in number, and are termed **MUDIE'S NATIONAL MEDALS**, as on them are represented the chief commanders by sea and land in the last war, namely—George the Third, George the Fourth, when Prince Regent, the late Duke of York, the Duke of Cambridge, Nelson, Wellington, Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Moore, Picton, Hill, Anglesey, Abercrombie, Hutchinson, Lyndock, Exmouth, Beresford, Sidney Smith, and Napoleon Buonaparte.

Some of these portraits, from the gravers of Wyon, Mills, and Webb, are finely executed; the head of the Regent, the Marquis of Anglesey, Sir John Moore, and the Earl of St. Vincent, by Mills, are truly beautiful; the same may be said of Webb's portrait of the Duke of York, Lord Duncan, and his bust of Napoleon Buonaparte. Wyon's head of Earl Howe excels greatly; the head of

&c. This artist had a happy manner of decorating his portraits, which is not lost sight of in this medal; instance—his busts of George III. are pro-

Lord Exmouth appears like a caricature, it is a sorry specimen of the artist's ability. Some of the reverses are very good, others very poor: amongst the best are those by Droz, Wm. Wyon, Brenet, Defanlis, Couriguer, Mills, and Lefevre; the grouping of a set of figures by Defanlis, emblematically representing the Ionian Isles, are very fine. Brenet's reverse of the Bellerophon at sea, is nautically chaste and beautifully cut. Wm. Wyon's reverse of Admiral Duncan's interview with the defeated Dutch Admiral, who is tendering his sword to the English commander, may be classed as one of the best in the series.

These medals form a desirable companion to the library or drawing room; they are obtainable in an elegant case, made purposely for their reception, and are struck in silver and bronze, in accordance with the taste of the purchaser.

The following list of medals, from dies engraved by Kirk, is deduced from an autograph paper by that artist—

Bishop Hoadley, 1761; Henry Bathurst, Lord Chancellor, 1776; Richard Robinson, Baron Rokeby, Lord Primate of Ireland, 1771; Lord Chesterfield; Mrs. Anne Cleypole; Sir Joshua Reynolds; Thomas Snelling, rev. *Let the art he loved and understood, preserve his memory*, 1773; Christian VII.; George III., on his proclamation;

fusely ornamented, and are in appearance, as in reality, extremely showy and beautiful.

Lord Mansfield, 1777; Duke of Atholl;* James Talbot, and John Morecock; on the death of the Prince of Wales; David Garrick, three different; another, head side only; George III., on the recoinage of gold; George III.—*Optimum Stabilimentum Religio*; Lord Chatham, on his death; George III. and Q. Charlotte, on their nuptials, 1761; General Wolfe, on his death; George II.—*Pax Commericii Natrix*; George II.—*Veritas Liberavit*, 1745; George II.—*Perfecit Miracula*; William, Prince of Orange; John Smart; Glamorgan Agricultural Society, 1772; Charles, Prince of Lorraine; Taking of Louisburgh; Freemason's Medal, 1766; Inigo Jones; John Wilkes, two different; Beckford; Shakespeare; John Harrison; Earl of Northumberland; Duke of Northumberland; Lord Camden; Lord North; Queen Charlotte; Medical Society; George III.; Cambridge University Premium; Prior;

* Kirk's medal of the Duke has on the obverse, his head, looking towards the left; the legend, JOHANNES MURRAY ATHOLL DUX.; rev. a female figure, head resting on her right hand, seated beside a rivulet; legend, QUIS TEMPERET A LACHRYMIS—Who shall refrain from tears? In the exergue—NAT. 6, MAII 1729; OB. 5, NOV. 1774. Among the papers of Mr. Henry Young, father of the late Mr. Matthew Young, was a letter of the Duke's, addressed to him, dated Dunkeld, Feb. 7th, 1773; acknowledging the receipt of a medal of Mrs. Cleypole; he adds, "I would not have any medal made of myself at present; I may think of it when next in London—upon the subject of the Duchess and me being obliged to part with the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to Government. ATHOLL."

Sir Joshua Reynolds used to paint Queen Charlotte like a blooming country milk maid, yet he preserved the likeness. All who knew Her Majesty must remember her very homely features, yet however homely, they were at one period of her life almost worshipped by her affectionate subjects; but this was some time previous to her decease.

Under the graver of Kuchler, George the Third starts up a fine gentleman, a second Chesterfield in appearance, with a superfluity of long flowing curls, instead of his little close wig, the invariable

Q. Elizabeth; Bricklayers' Company's Arms; Taking of Belleisle; Duke of Cumberland; Taking of Montreal; Pretender—*Redéat Magnus, &c.*, 1752; Milton; Lowe's Hotel, King Street, Covent Garden Ticket; Hand-in-Hand Insurance Ticket; Dumfries Agricultural Society; Voltaire, and Franklin.

Kirk also executed a set of twelve medals, of the half-penny size, which were distributed monthly, during one year, to the purchasers of the Sentimental Magazine—the obverses have heads of the following persons—

Cromwell; George II.; George III.; Queen Charlotte; Duke of Cumberland; Duke and Duchess of Gloucester; Chatham; Lord Camden; Marquis of Granby; Beckford, and Garrick.

costume of the sovereign; still he gives you the portrait. Many of the reverses engraved by this medallist, are as superb in execution as in design.

In commemoration of the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, whose decease, Nov. 6, 1817, caused universal and sincere grief, we have a great variety; some by that talented artist the late Thomas Wyon, highly creditable to him. Many are met with of FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK, most of them struck on his death; and some few of his Duchess, which are rare; others of EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT, the father of our QUEEN VICTORIA; the DUKES of CAMBRIDGE, SUSSEX, and the late WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. The heads of FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK, and GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, when children, are found on a *jetton*, very prettily engraved.

GEORGE THE FOURTH. We come now to a medal which must have caused Signor Pistrucci,^x the clever artist who engraved it, no little pains, as he evidently endeavoured to please in the execution of it: it has its beauties and its defects. The laureated head of the king, on the obverse, has no

similitude to that of his late Majesty ; it is without bust, and the hair, to one unaccustomed to the frequent observance of medalllic engraving, would look beautiful, but it is too wiry, each hair is, as it were, too much defined ; the head is surrounded by the legend, indicating name and title. On the reverse, is pourtrayed a splendid figure of the king, seated, and habited in the Roman costume, having the baton of command in his right hand ; behind him a Victory with the imperial diadem, about to place it on his head ; before him are three figures, representing England, Scotland, and Ireland, placing their right hands on an altar ; they are recognized by their several emblems of the rose, the thistle, and shamrock, minutely engraved on their helmets. Either of these figures, taken separately, is exquisite, but a formality in their position and grouping is observable. The small head of **GEORGE THE FOURTH** is, figuratively speaking, a gem of the first water ; it is one of the finest, if not the very best, specimen of minute medalllic engraving known ; nor can its beauty be appreciated without the aid of a glass of some

power. The inscription is, *PROPRIO JAM JURE ANIMO PATERNO*—Now in his own Right, with his Father's mind; allusive, probably, to his having shook off his own party, and adopted the men and measures of the reign of George the Third, on his accession to the throne.

It is not generally known that a fac-simile of this medal was engraved by a die-sinker named Avern, and struck by order, it is said, and at the cost of the present Duke of Buckingham; it was an exact imitation, so far as the artist who undertook it was capable, but it is a miserable failure. His Grace of Buckingham and Chandos had offered the services of his regiment of Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, to attend the coronation; courtesy precluded a refusal, and they were, I understand, quartered within ten or twelve miles of the metropolis on the occasion. Each of the gallant band who obeyed the summons, received the here described medal, which is known from the original, not only by inferior execution, but also in not having Pistrucci's initials, B. P., under the bust; and having a hole drilled through for a ring to

attach a ribband to, as a decoration on *grand field days* and state occasions. These medals cannot be very common, from the limited number struck, still they are not unfrequently met with.*

A vast number of medals were struck by the dye-sinkers at Birmingham on the coronation of

* A friend facetiously remarks, that the only result of the meetings of the Yeomanry Cavalry at this period was to frighten the hares and the rabbits in his Grace's park twice in the year; and to coalesce their power in promoting an undue influence at elections.

The time is certainly gone by when the service of the citizen or the armed yeoman is required to protect their country—the day is passed when *an infuriated and audacious despot* threatened our Hearths and our Altars with annihilation; when one and all with a simultaneous feeling rushed to enrol their names as the protectors of their father land. This feeling was general—it was electric: the writer of this article was not the last to follow an example so laudably and so generally prevalent. The reader may smile, and perhaps with contempt, at this digressive ebullition, but many persons are not wanting who hesitate not to declare, that to that general feeling, that patriotic burst of enthusiasm, that universal ardour which pervaded every rank, is to be attributed the cause of Buonaparte's desisting from attempting his threatened invasion.

GEORGE THE FOURTH; they are in general wretched affairs, some of them indeed are more caricatures than any thing else. It would be invidious to mention the names of the *artists* who engraved them, or the establishments from whence they emanated; but it is to be regretted that such things should be, they are a disgrace to, and a satire on the country to which they belong; one in particular, executed for Elliston whilst lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and during the run of the representation of the coronation ceremonies, deserves notice only to excite contempt for its supreme ugliness. On the obverse is a head, in miserable imitation of Pistrucci's medal, with Bagnall, the *artist's* name, as I must perpetuate it, under the head; but Mr. Bagnall is beaten hollow by the *artiste* who executed the reverse—there, a figure intended to represent a man, is seated in an antique chair, with a crown on his head, his legs and knees mounted in an extraordinary position; this gentleman is attended by three figures in armour, one bearing a pitch-fork or trident, it will do for either, the others having drawn swords.

The prime object has yet to be described: this is presumed to represent Dymock, the hereditary champion, on horseback; but such a horse—such a man, was never before seen—the right leg of the biped rider is, with a marked attention to due proportion, half the size of the quadruped; still the *artist*, Johnston, must inscribe his name, and that in large letters, immediately under the gauntlet of the horseman, champion-like defying the world to produce any thing half so preposterous, or half so vile.

The necessities of the poor devils, the “workers in brass,” might have driven them to the creation of this medal, but Elliston merited a sound flogging for sending forth such an abortion. The legend has on the reverse, PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY’S SERVANTS AT THE T. R. DRURY LANE. R. W. ELLISTON, MANAGER; and in the exergue, AUGUST FIRST, 1821.

Large medallions in bronze were engraved by A. J. Stothard,* of his Majesty George the Fourth;

* Stothard engraved some medallions of Sir Walter Scott; George Canning; Watt, the great experimentalist

certainly by far the best medallic likeness, and much to the satisfaction of the sovereign, who was pleased to return his thanks personally to the artist.

Others in bronze of Queen CAROLINE recur, generally engraved by inferior artists; silver medals of her are very rare. I have seen one with

in steam engines; Flaxman, the sculptor, and others. These medallions are not so highly finished as they might have been, but they are extremely correct as to likeness. There are medals also of Lord Brougham; Earl Grey; Lord John Russell; Mr. Attwood, first M.P. for Birmingham; Thomas Telford, engineer; Right Hon. Mr. Huskisson, M.P. for Liverpool; Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; Richard Duppa, Esq.; John Hyde Wollaston, M.D.; Sir William Browne; William Cheselden, a celebrated anatomist; Alderman Garratt, when Lord Mayor, with his lady; Henry Gratton; Charles Hutton; Sir Francis Chantry, sculptor; Sir John Soane, architect, whose gallery of paintings and museum has been bequeathed to the public; Nicholas Grimshaw, Mayor of Preston; John Capel, Esq., M.P. for Queenborough; Major-General Sir William Carrol; Lord Byron; Robert Owen, political economist; Charles Philip Bosset; Lord Maryborough; Robert Raikes, Esq., of Gloucester, the founder of Sunday Schools; cum multis aliis.

the bust of her grand chamberlain* on the reverse, and with her own on the obverse. If it was intended as a compliment to Her Majesty, it was certainly as clumsily rendered, as it was indelicate in allusion.

Medals of the late King, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, when Duke of Clarence, as Lord High Admiral, struck in silver, are scarce; the likeness of the Duke is of sorry execution.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH and QUEEN ADELAIDE had only one coronation medal for both; but Wyon certainly made the most of the subject, and produced a faultless medal, so far as regards execution and fidelity of likeness, and in the extraordinary short space of fifteen days, (this eminent and talented artist, suffering at the same time from indisposition) exciting a doubt, which is the most worthy of our admiration, the beauty of the medal, or

* Bergami the courier, afterwards a count, and subsequently a member of the order of St. Caroline, instituted in Jerusalem by the Princess, in a moment of folly, in one of her *religious* pilgrimages to the Holy City.

the promptness in its production. The head of the King is portrayed true to nature; no wig, no laurel, or poetically fictionized ornament; while on the head of the Queen is a splendid tiara, with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, very judiciously introduced. The legend on the obverse, in plain English, records WILLIAM THE FOURTH, CROWNED SEPT. 8th, 1831—while the legend on the reverse mentions the same ceremony taking place with the Queen. Time, it appears, was not allowed for two medals, a circumstance to be regretted, as a reverse to each might have been with much propriety found; one illustrative of the king's services and attachment to the navy; and on the other, his royal consort's acknowledged virtues.

There are others of the late king, commemorative of his accession and coronation, struck, as usual, at Birmingham; the best which I have seen not issued by Government, or executed by our chief engraver Wyon, are medals engraved for the Royal Horticultural Society. One of King William was struck on the opening of London Bridge, on

which the sovereign has a most pitiful countenance, certainly not worthy the artist who can and has done better things.*

We have medals of Her Majesty, both as the Princess Victoria, and as Queen, one in the former character bears her portrait, most beautifully engraved by Wyon, the hair tastefully decorated with a wreath of roses. This medal, taken altogether, is indeed exquisitely chaste; it has its compeer in another, executed for George Glenny, Esq., the distinguished florist, as a prize medal for the Royal Horticultural Society: the face, in particular, on

* From the graver of the same gentleman who executed this medal, is one of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., alike creditable to the abilities of Mr. Benjamin Wyon and the taste of Sir George, who caused it to be struck; this small medal or token is of extreme rarity, one now before me, liberally presented by himself, represents on the obverse, his head; and on the reverse, a view of Grendon Hall, Warwick, his place of residence, possibly one of the finest old mansions in the whole county. Other medals of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish agitator; Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., M.P.; General Sir R. C. Ferguson; Nicholas Wiseman; and Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P.

the piece now under notice, has a peculiarity perfectly its own, in the roundness of the features, and is in fact, without any unwarrantable flattery to Taylor the artist, who executed it, a fine specimen of medallic work. These society medals are strictly private, and cannot be obtained otherwise than as a prize.

I. 103 A medalet was engraved on the occasion of the Queen's visit to the City, by Wyon. On the obverse, we have the head of Her Majesty, much too young; on the reverse, is depicted Guildhall, over which, gleaming in air, is the royal standard. Our chief engraver has added no laurel to his brow by the execution of this medalet; it falls short in merit to the former medal by the same hand, and was probably produced in haste.*

* Wyon engraved a fine medal of Charles Calvert, Esq., M.P.; and has also modelled the busts of the Duke of Newcastle, the late Marmaduke Trattle, Esq., Mr. Richard Miles, medallist; Abraham Edmonds, William Debonaire Haggard, and Thomas Andrew Knight, Esqrs., gentlemen identified with Numismatics, and from whose busts I hope to see medals engraved; one of Captain William Henry Smyth, of the Royal Navy, is in prepara-

A great vulgar thing, pompously and arrogantly termed, as if *par excellence*, THE CITY MEDAL, was

tion, which when executed will doubtless be in the possession of all who regard medals, and esteem the liberal patrons of medallic science. Of Charles Green, the intrepid and skilful aeronaut, a man not more valued for his transcendant and towering abilities, than for his general urbanity and good feeling towards all mankind, a faithful medallion portrait is in progress, by W. J. Taylor. This medal will have two reverses; one will represent the city of Weilburg, where he descended Nov. 8th, 1836, after an aerial voyage of 500 miles in 18 hours; the other will record his ascent on Monday, July 24th, 1837, with Mr. Edward Spencer, and the late Mr. Robert Cocking, a drawing master, the latter in the parachute, whose release from the car enabled the aeronauts to attain an altitude of 26,000 feet, or, about five miles, an height never before attained by mortal.

Robert Cocking was an extraordinary man in his way, and wonderfully enthusiastic in aeronautic pursuits. He was to Green what Boswell was to Johnson, ever in his wake, treasuring most highly every thing relating to him. Soon after the return of the aeronauts from Weilburg; Spencer, Cocking, and myself, met at Mr. Green's hospitable cottage at Highgate, and that event has left a lasting impression on my memory, from the pleasurable conversation of those present, and the singularly fatal catastrophe

issued, and forced into every shop window for sale, having on the obverse, a coarse head of the sovereign with bloated cheeks; and on the reverse, figures, which for attitude and position set all proportion, position, and perspective at defiance.

I dare affirm that not only Wyon, but Pistrucci, will consider me very impertinent in presuming to criticise their productions; but I write independent of party, or indeed of the world, neither wishing to offend one, or studious of gratifying the other— anxious only of stating that which is the fact, and by so doing please those who may consider these pages worthy their perusal.

which so soon afterwards befel the artist. The mention of this circumstance is impelled by some observations which arose in conversation while enjoying a most gratifying inspection of Mr. Haggard's medals, at his delightful villa at Lee Grove, Blackheath. The parachute, with the unhappy Cocking, fell with fearful velocity on the day above named of the last ascent, a mile distant, in a field immediately fronting the drawing room windows, whence Mr. Haggard, by a telescope, watched most minutely the evolutions in its descent, of the exploded, dismembered, and as it proved, most fragile and unskilfully constructed machine.

In reviewing the inauguration medal of the Queen, I am at a loss to convey my sentiments without using indecorous language in expressing my opinion; never was there more anxiety or desire shewn to see the new coronation medal than on this occasion, and never was a generous public more abused, or the medallic art so much satirized as on the issuing of this piece. It is one of the most extraordinary productions of the age—extraordinary from its inferiority and its demerits. I cannot believe that Signor Pistrucci would willingly insult a nation that has patronized and supported him; but what are we led to believe on examining the coronation medal of Victoria the First, Queen of England?

On its obverse, her head is pourtrayed, the face much too old;* the hair, with the exception of the

* The Editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, calculating on the probability of there being a good likeness of the Queen, states,—“ We have been favoured with a sight of Mr. Pistrucci's forthcoming coronation medal, and have particular pleasure in offering him our tribute of applause on the great merit and beauty of his performance. On

knot behind, which is of better work, would disgrace the first essay of any Birmingham die-sinker's apprentice. On the back of the head, and lower part of the neck, is a kerchief or slight veil, probably in imitation of the consecration veil, which appears on the coins of the Roman Empresses. On the forehead is a circlet or band of gold, plain, without other ornament. The whole encircled with the legend—VICTORIA D. G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA F. D.

At the first glance, the reverse has a pleasing appearance, but on looking into it, it will be observed, to be very defective. The Queen is seated on an estrade or dais, having in her right hand the orb of sovereignty, and in her left, a sceptre. Behind her, a lion grasps in its right paw the thunder

the obverse, we are presented with a portrait of the Queen, the most extraordinary in point of resemblance we remember to have yet witnessed."

An humble individual like myself cannot presume to dispute the critical taste or judgment of the Editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*; but I must say that he stands alone in his opinion.

of Jupiter; the left leg is defective, having no claw attached to it. There is something pretty in the appearance of the Queen; the face is as round as a ball, and the artist has to a certain extent preserved the likeness; but what a falling off from the portrait on the reverse of the medal of George the Fourth, struck on a similar occasion. Opposite to Her Majesty are three female figures, representatives of the United Kingdom, offering to her an imperial diadem.* They have helmets, and they have emblems on them, but it would puzzle a conjuror to make out for what the latter are intended. The drapery on the figures is of an unique description, unlike any engraved before. The sides of the steps of the dais are badly cut; in truth, the thing is altogether most slovenly and unfinished.

I am sorry for my country, that in the year 1838, a medal should issue from the Royal Mint, which

* The crown differs from any one ever worn by a British Sovereign. It is of that shape generally used by an Emperor or Empress.

according to the decided opinion of experienced medallists is the very worst in the English series. George the Third's was clumsy enough, but the artist Lawrence Natter could do no better; that is not the case now. It may be, that Pistrucci had other business to attend to; that is no excuse. He is paid by Englishmen, and if as a foreigner, he has no nationality to support, in executing medals relative to Britain, still as he is paid, and no doubt well paid, he has a right to do his best; and if he does not, others should be found who would not permit our inauguration medals of the nineteenth century to be a satire on our taste, and a disgrace to the arts.

In reference to this very subject, a short but interesting debate took place in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 9th of July, 1838, which I have taken literally from the Times newspaper of that date. It appears the Master of Her Majesty's mint has made an excuse for the artist. I will leave it to my readers to judge for themselves as to the merits of the excuse:—

“ A vote of 3703*l.* to defray the expence of

several branches of the establishment of the Mint was proposed.

“ In answer to a question from Mr. Clay,—

“ Mr. Labouchere, the Master of the Mint, greatly regretted to state, that according to the general opinion of English artists, the execution of the medal for Her Majesty's coronation did not answer the expectations entertained from the well-merited reputation of Signor Pistrucci. To shew, however, how capable that artist was of elegant design and able execution,* he (Mr. Labouchere) need only refer to the coronation medal of George the Fourth; and though he fully admitted that the late coronation medal was not executed in a manner that might have been expected from Signor Pistrucci, yet he believed that the imperfection was entirely owing to an unfortunate circumstance, by which he had been almost entirely deprived of sight for two months previous to the completion of the work. Signor Pistrucci was as sensible as any,

* What signifies his capability, if he chooses not to exercise it? It only tells against him for his negligence.

body of the imperfection of the medal, and wrote to him (Mr. Labouchere) to state his regret and explain the cause.

“Mr. Hume thought it was a great pity that these coronation medals could not be put into the pot and re-melted. (‘Hear,’ and a laugh) He was sorry for the misfortune of Signor Pistrucci, but he thought that if ever there was a case in which the credit of the Master of the Mint was involved, that something worthy of the British Mint should be put forth, it was that of the medals struck for the late coronation, and he thought that corresponding efforts ought to have been made. (Hear.) Why, some of the medals that were selling in the streets for one penny each, were as well executed as the reverse of the gold medals in question, and for the honour of Her Majesty’s Mint, they ought to be called in and re-melted. (Hear, hear.) He must say that he did not excuse his right hon. friend, the Master of the Mint; he, or his deputy, ought to have seen that something better than this was executed.

“Mr. Labouchere, in reply, said, With respect

to the coronation medal, he thought it ought to be borne in mind, that on the occasion of the coronation of George the Fourth, the whole expence of the execution of the medal was paid back to the public from the proceeds of the sale of that medal, which was executed by Signor Pistrucci. He mentioned this to shew, that if the late coronation medal had not answered the expectations of artists and the public, its imperfections were not to be attributed to any want of zeal,* or ability, but entirely to the unfortunate accident which he had mentioned.

“ Mr. Warburton said, the right hon. gentleman had been understood to hold out hopes at the beginning of the session of the re-appointment of the committee which sat last session on the Mint, and especially the engraving department; and he thought it very possible, that if that re-appointment had taken place, this imperfect production would not have appeared. He believed that if the matter had been fully gone into, it would have

• Query.

been found that the nation paid most extravagantly for the works designed and executed in the engraving department.

“Mr. Labouchere said, he had been most anxious for the re-appointment of the committee of last year on this subject; but at the same time, he felt it would be useless to do so unless they could be expected to come to a report in the present session. This however he did not feel justified in expecting; because the state of health of one of the principal officers of the department, whose evidence and suggestions as to improvements in the present system it would have been most important for the committee to hear, was such, as not to permit his attendance.”

Mr. Hamilton has been vapouring greatly in Mr. Pistrucci's defence as an artist, and asserting the coronation medal to be an absolute gem of art; and latterly, he has obtruded his absurd opinions with no little daring in *The Times*, particularly of August 10th: which has drawn forth a reply, in the following letter,

addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* ; but from its length deemed inadmissible :—

Sir,—Mr. Hamilton's letter in *The Times* of this day, on the subject of Mr. Pistrucci's coronation medal, is in no way calculated to allay the general indignation expressed at the ridiculous position in which he has placed all Englishmen, who were desirous the event of the coronation of their beloved queen, should have been commemorated by the usual means of a medal, creditable as a production of art, and adding greater éclat to a ceremony, and an event, alike important and imposing. That it is a disgraceful failure, the parliamentary journals of this country now afford incontrovertible evidence, and yet we are unblushingly told, there is no defect in its production, than a ' comparatively unfinished state ; ' and that the invectives against ' Her Majesty's Chief Medallist,' arise from the [justly] ' continually increasing animosity against Mr. Pistrucci.' Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Editor, is a bold man, a man of most chivalric disposition, who can thus single-handed, with such daring effrontery, challenge the discrimination and taste

of the senators of England, and the intelligence and judgment of the whole of the English public. There is a reckless impertinence in all Mr. Hamilton's assertions, which renders his advocacy of the 'great deal too open and candid' Mr. Pistrucci, neither acceptable or available. His bare-faced assertion, that among Mr. Pistrucci's 'great many and very awkward faults, one of the most incurable is his indomitable love of truth and hatred of every thing which bears the semblance of deceit or intrigue,' is so palpable an intended insult to the comprehension and feeling of every Englishman, that it cannot be perused without exciting an expression of the bitterest indignation—it is contemptible, even in the most lenient manner in which it can be noticed. Mr. Hamilton's assertion that Her Majesty's Chief Medallist has 'an unfortunate horror of every act which savours of a mercantile propensity, or of making money beyond the mere payment for his own labour and time as an artist,' is disproved beyond all contradiction by the delay in the production of the Waterloo medal, to further which, considerable sums of money have

been advanced, and yet the continued labour of twenty years, has not been sufficient to render this sublime effort worthy of the occasion which is to prove Mr. Pistrucci an artist of superlatively supreme power; a consummation which Mr. Hamilton 'has no doubt will be the general conviction so soon as that portion of the English public, who have not yet taken the trouble to judge for themselves, shall have recovered from the delusion into which their ears, not their eyes, have led them.' Mr. Hamilton's conviction seems to be, that the English public are a beggarly race of lazy fools, alike incapable of liberality to Mr. Pistrucci, and wanting in every iota, to acknowledge and appreciate that artist's unimpeachable classical purity of taste, notwithstanding there has been a general denunciation, approaching to abhorrence, of 'the unrivalled taste, truth, and execution of Mr. Pistrucci's coronation medal;' but let that pass. Mr. Hamilton assumes another position, so maniacal in its insolence, that it is surprising he could venture to attempt to insult so grossly the understandings of those, whom it would seem by name and language,

Mr. Hamilton has a right to consider as his countrymen. Have his Italian prejudices rendered him one of the *castrati* in common sense and estimation of the towering qualities of the natives of Britain's sea-girded isle, that none but foreigners can serve his purpose, to place them at the head and conduct of our great public institutions? Are we so devoid of genius, or its attributes, that Englishmen cannot, by any possibility, conduct their own business, with even the smallest chance of success, but that 'foreigners, at the head of their profession in their own countries, should risk their fortunes and success in life in transplanting their abilities to our shores?' Mr. WYON is a proof that we could well accomplish all we require without the aid of Mr. Pistrucci, or any poverty-stricken Italian who may choose to transport himself hither, with an acquired dexterity in producing minute gimcrackeries, in which *foiblesse* we have even among ourselves persons equally capable of effecting; but it must be foreign to be approved by such vitiated tastes as those of Mr. Hamilton.

The assertion that 'the best works of art

which adorn our country were produced by resident foreigners—Holbein, John of Padua, Jansen, Vandyke, Briot, Blondeau, Roettier, and Dessier,' is a most gratuitous falsehood, and yet *only one* of these was an Italian—John of Padua, who by patent of King Henry VIII., in 1544, was termed 'Deviser of His Majesty's buildings.' What were his pretensions to excellence in his profession as an architect, previous to this notice of him in England, no research has satisfactorily discovered, and as the king had completed all his arrangements in his palaces anterior to that date, and died in January 1547, this John of Padua had very little or nothing to perform, and no trait of this Italian remains but the fact, that he was a surplusage on the claims of native talent to the bounty and protection of the reigning monarch,

Of those connected with the medallic art, the four last only have pretensions—Briot and Blondeau were Frenchmen, the Roettier family were Dutchmen, and Dassier, whom Hamilton calls Dessier, was a Genevan by birth. Briot, disgusted with the want of encouragement in France, and

abused by those employed in the national mint, came here unsolicited, asked encouragement for acknowledged merit, and deservedly obtained it, from Charles the First. Englishmen look back on Briot's productions with just glory and pride; but HE found a congenial spirit in the self-taught Thomas Simon, an Englishman, and their works are equal, for Briot had Simon's assistance in the effecting the coins struck from the dies attributed to Briot; and yet, is there any one medal or coin of Mr. Pistrucci's issued, or about to issue, that will, two centuries hence, call forth the same eulogium?

When the abuses in the mint, after the decapitation of Charles the First, induced the Commonwealth authorities to invite Blondeau hither, to improve the national coinage by the introduction of the superior mode of milling for which Blondeau was distinguished, but not encouraged in France, his native land; his pretensions to the milling solely was found to be his only merit—it was Simon who engraved the dies, to which Blondeau added the process of improving the edges; and yet

an Englishman, Ramage, produced equal effect, and native excellence threw a blasting influence over the laurel of the Frenchman's fame—he retired.

The Roettier family were Dutchmen — the courtly sycophants which engendered on the restored monarchy, were not the friends of that native talent which had been protected under the republican government; and yet Simon, by reason of his established merit, was retained—Roettier was introduced, if possible, to oust him altogether, but Roettier could not proceed until Blondeau, the rejected of the Commonwealth, was invited by royalty; and yet even then their joint efforts fell far below the merits of Simon's famous petition crown to the monarch, which vainly solicited a restitution of his deprived place as chief engraver to the mint, then appropriated to Roettier. Simon's five shilling piece has since sold for two hundred and twenty pounds; and will it ever be said, that either of Mr. Pistrucci's crowns, with the Elgin marble horse on the reverses, can by any possibility be entitled to the same high meed of distinction, notwithstanding

ing Mr. Hamilton's impregnable appreciation of Mr. Pistrucci's deserts and services as Chief Medallist in the Royal Mint?

John Dassier, distinguished for his medals of the Kings of England, and other meritorious pieces, *never was* in England, consequently was not a resident foreigner. He resided at Geneva, as medalist to that republic, and there produced the medals which have and will ever perpetuate his name, notwithstanding the imaginary resemblances of the effigies of our kings which occupy their obverses. Thus much, Mr. Editor, has been advanced, to show the fallacy of the arguments advanced by Mr. Hamilton; and to express, as an humble individual of the too frequently gulled, and ignorant English public, as Mr. Hamilton asserts we are, that notwithstanding the success that has followed 'Mr. Pistrucci's inordinate ambition, which makes him strive to excel every competitor in whatever he undertakes, being most callous and indifferent to that happy state of mediocrity which excites no jealousy, and which leaves its possessor in the full enjoyment of the patronage of his friends and the

silence of enemies; a true *aurea mediocritas*, in which, while its votary feels the exquisite comfort of not having a rival, he reaps the still more solid benefit of filling his pockets;’ I cannot help according, in the opinion of a distinguished Numismatist, that the coronation medal of Mr. Pistrucci ‘is the most execrable performance ever beheld;’ an estimate which has been pronounced by every person considered capable of advancing an opinion on the subject; and that it had been better, as advanced in the House of Commons, if the whole batch of medals had been committed to the crucible, as metal to be much more worthily employed.

I am, Mr. Editor,

An appreciator of native art,

AN ENGLISHMAN !

Aug. 10.

To revert again to the coronation medal, the Queen has chosen for her legend, *ERIMUS TIBI NOBILE REGNUM*.—We will be to thee a noble

kingdom. In the exergue, is—INAUGURATA DIE JUNII XXVIII. M.DCCCXXXVIII.

A great variety of medals have been issued, engraved for this occasion without the sanction of Government, but, as they are, with few exceptions, of very inferior work, are here not worth noticing.

The inauguration medals of our kings are not rare, if we except that of Edward the Sixth, the Scone medal of Charles the Second, and that on which the same monarch is represented as a shepherd. Those of James the First, and the English one, of Charles the First, are not so frequently met with as the others; from James the Second to George the Second, they are all common—much more so than those struck subsequently, of George the Third and Queen Charlotte.

The coronation medal of Edward the Sixth, as before stated, is of large dimensions, being two inches and three-eighths in diameter, while those of James the First, Charles the First, and Second, are much smaller; the first, in silver, weighing 3 dwts. 14 grs.; Charles the First's English medal,

6 dwts. 9 grs. and his Scottish one from 3 dwts. 20 grs. up to 7 dwts.; the latter differing very much in their thickness, indeed one before me weighs 10 dwts. 14 grs.; and Charles the Second's English medal 4 dwts. 18 grs. From Charles the Second's time they are nearly of uniform size, being from 9 dwts. 18 grs. to 12 dwts. 15 grs. The lightest are those of Anne, and George the First; the most weighty, those of George the Third and Charlotte. There appears to have been no exact standard as a rule, as many before me of the same sovereign, and in the finest state of preservation, differ in weight. The major part of the coronation medals are to be procured in gold, as well as in silver; and of the latter sovereigns more particularly, in bronze.

Analagous to medals, and in many instances equal, if not superior, may be classed what are termed PRIVATE TOKENS, which had their origin in a piece denominated a halfpenny, the dies of which were engraved by Milton, then engraver at the Royal Mint, for David Alves Rebello, Esq., of Hackney, a merchant in the city, an ardent ad-

mirer of the medallie art, and a collector of rare coins. A very limited number of these were struck.*

Notwithstanding the 'Charge of Fame,' as Pope designates it, which is perpetuated on many elegant medals to distinguished and illustrious Englishmen, there are many of the local, or provincial tokens, issued by traders from 1789 to 1797, highly deserving of notice; very many are

* On the obverse of a token of the penny size, also struck for Mr. Rebello, is a figure of Time seated on a cabinet of coins, and bearing an oval, on which is inscribed the name of David Alves Rebello, legend, MEMORIA IN ÆTERNA, date 1796; reverse, Hackney Church, MDCCXC; and in the exergue, the artist's name; see Sharp's *Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets, and Medalets, in the Collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.*, 1834, 4to. *Introd.* p. iv. This privately printed Catalogue is a lasting memorial of the perseverance of the Collector: it describes some thousands of varieties, all in the most choice and rare condition. Here are engulphed the selected specimens of the Trattle, Harding, Welch, and other distinguished cabinets, constituting altogether a collection which no cost, no anxiety, no endeavour, can again equal; it is itself alone, incomparable and unrivalled.

entitled to the term medalets, and by that link are connected to the grand array of British historical medals.* Excepting the coins of the Romans, there are none equal to these tokens since the æras of the early independent states of Greece, when almost every city had its own distinct coinage. The modern coins in Britain, as much excel the ancient in neatness of finish, from the use of the mill, and the invention of indenting letters round the outer edge, as they fall short of them in high relief and boldness of expression; but in their general variety, and, in most cases, appropriate imagery,

* The Free-masons and other societies have among them medals of the first class of art, many vastly superior to what might be expected. The Druids, a benevolent and convivial order, inferior only to the Free-masons for the number of their lodges, and the members belonging to each, have, by means of Mr. Mills, Thomas Street, Dale End, Birmingham, just issued one, to be worn by the brothers, which is entitled to the highest commendation. On the obverse, is a finely delineated Druid's head, in all the hoariness of these once venerable dispensers of the oak's mystic rites; the reverse exhibits the armorial insignia of the order, with the motto, "United to Assist."

V | they approach the nearest to the merits of the
Roman reverses of any medallic productions which
have appeared in the mintages of modern times.

The obverses of many of these provincial tokens, transmit to 'distant climes and ages' the features of numerous illustrious characters and remarkable men in British history, which are thus more frequently brought before the observer than on more expensive medallions; it must, however, be admitted with regret, that the portraits in general are far from being accurate, though perhaps not less so than the effigies of the Roman Emperors are represented by the degenerate mintages of the very lower part of the Roman, or what is termed the Byzantine Empire, the rarity of some, of which, induces their being collected with eagerness and expense, without regard to the contemplated characters of their prototypes.

V | On the reverses of these provincial tokens are not unfrequently representations of ancient edifices, cathedrals, castles, churches, and gates, in London, Gloucester, Bath, and Coventry; exhibiting to future times the forms of these structures, long

after the originals shall have mouldered in the dust, nor left a vestige or a wreck behind,* and exemplifying the truth of the poet's observation as to the amazing durability of medallic record—

Ambition sigh'd, she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust ;
Huge moles, whose shadows stretched from shore
to shore,
Their ruins perished, and their place no more ;
Convinced, she now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.

Others exhibit the agitated state of politics at ✓
particular periods, in giving the head of the dis-
affected, or in having an emblem illustrative of
their creed ; many very whimsical and very ab-

* Many of these tokens on their reverses have much ✓
merit in their pictorial elegance, but none possess it in a
greater degree than the Bishop's Stortford token ; the
meandering waters of Stort-navigation intersect the land-
scape, bounded by hills and mountains in the distance, in
most luxurious effect. It is a delineation of surprising
effort and excellence, vastly creditable to the talents of
Wyon.

surd ; some with the busts of great men, from the Hero of Waterloo, to him of the prize ring, Johnson or Perrin.

The labours of Milton, Hancock, Kuchler, Droz, and the Wyons, and other highly talented artists, were formerly most extensively employed on the Anglesey pennies* and halfpence, and the various issues of the Birmingham factories for a vast number of companies and traders ; the collecting of which has been to many, a gratifying occupation, and the source of many pleasing reminiscences : as an assemblage of works of art, a collection of provincial tokens has high claims to public attention from the degrees of excellence and skill which it

• Of the Anglesey pennies, struck at the Paris Mine Company's Mint, there are in Sir George Chetwynd's Collection upwards of seventy varieties in dies, type, and dates ; and of the different kinds dated 1787, 1788, 1790, and 1791, at least 250 tons were issued ; the average weight of these pennies being an ounce, one ton would produce 35,840, and 250 tons the almost incredibly immense number of seven millions nine hundred and sixty thousand pieces ; yet how few comparatively are at present attainable in any thing like a desirable condition.

embraces, from the highest, or nearly so, to the the very lowest or most debased productions of medallic effort. ✓

Our valued and much esteemed friend, the late Mr. Matthew Young (whose lamented decease has left a void which cannot be filled up), had an extremely fine and valuable private cabinet of those tokens, which until very lately was entire; the most rare having been selected and added to the Grenden Hall Collection.

There are some thousands of varieties of local provincial tokens, struck during the interregnum, and the reign of Charles the Second, previous to the issue of the copper farthings in 1672: of these their locality is now their only interest. ✓ That liberal patron of the Numismatic science, Captain William Henry Smyth, R.N., has, in his truly happy and facetious manner, written an excellent paper explanatory of their use and service, more particularly of those relating to the town of Bedford. What would he have done, had he noticed those of which I am attempting to give the outline? his pen would have done ample justice to the

subject. It is very singular, but not less singular than true, that by this paper it was *numismatically* proved the whole of the present inhabitants of Bedford have equal claims upon its charities, and that the exclusiveness arrogated there by a certain class was unfounded.

Nor can I lay down my pen without reverting to a subject which I had occasion to notice before, and it is done now, in hope that some one in power will remedy the evil. I allude to the imperfect manner which our coins have been permitted to come before the public, for want of a sufficient blow or force, to strike them up.* The half-

* W. Chaloner, in a paper shewing the "Defects in the Constitution of the Mint," in 1695, proposed that to prevent counterfeiting of money, "the heads, letters, and arms should be so curiously done, that few in the kingdom could do it so well, and rise up so high, that it could not be stamped but with an engine of a ton weight, or by the strength of horses, wind, or water; whereas now the money being so flat, every graver, smith, or watchmaker, can grave stamps to counterfeit money, and strike it with a hammer upon a stone, as by experiment hath been shewn before the Committee appointed to examine into the abuses of the Mint."

sovereign and half-crown of William the Fourth, for example, the centre of their reverses are quite flat, even if new—this should not be. Many persons blame the chief engraver (Wyon) for not giving more relief to his coins, in this he is fettered, he cannot effect it; even as they are, as I have shewn, they come from the press imperfect. It may not be known to many, but it is a fact, that he had engraved a die for a sovereign of Her Majesty, nor was there any object particularly high in the relief

He proposed “the coin should be struck by horse-power, by which, for about one hundred pounds outlay, two horses would do all the work, which would otherwise employ from seventy to eighty men, and stamp the money so high, as to make it impossible to be counterfeited by stamping, without detection. In the time of the Roman Emperors, money was coined by water-mills, and the impression struck so high, that neither a hammer, nor any engine used in the mint, can equal it, which made the money so durable, that some hath lasted perfect near two thousand years; and at this time [1695] in Italy, Swedeland, Germany, &c., they stamp money and medals by means of water-engines, so that it appears practicable and useful.” Thomas Neale was at this time Master of the Mint.

of this coin, still the dies were useless; the head could not be struck up, and new ones of less relief have been issued, equally faulty in the striking as any which have appeared. I know not in whose province it lies to rectify the censure which is generally made by all who notice our coinage; but as an humble individual, and one who has his country's credit at heart, I do most earnestly entreat those in authority who have the *power*, to add the *will* of eradicating this abuse.

FINIS.





— 200 —

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \theta, \quad \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \phi.$$


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*Do. do. do. Kings.

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Do. do. do. Kings.

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and copper.

Roman, gold, Consular.

Do. do. Imperial.

Do. silver, Consular.

Do. do. Imperial.

* The Greek kings are those of Macedon, Syria, Sicily, Caria, Epirus,
Pergamus, Cappadocia, Pontus, Mauritania, Judea, Commagene, &c.
&c.—The same may be said of the copper.

L

With the Roman As and its parts, in copper.

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Greek, gold	from	0	15	0	to	5	0	0
Do. silver.....	from	0	1	0	to	3	3	0
Do. copper	from	0	0	6	to	0	5	0
Roman, gold	from	0	18	0	to	3	3	0
Do. silver.....	from	0	1	0	to	2	12	6
Do. large brass	from	0	0	6	to	2	12	6
Do. middle do.	from	0	0	6	to	1	11	6
Do. small do.	from	0	0	3	to	0	5	0
Roman Medallions, in silver ..	from	0	7	6	to	2	2	0
Do. copper ..	from	1	0	0	to	10	0	0

* It is proper to mention that many Coins, of extreme rarity in the different classes, cannot be obtained at the prices stated.

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Ancient British, gold	from	0 18 0	to	2 12 6
Do. do. silver	from	0 2 6	to	1 0 0
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Saxon Pennies	from	0 3 0	to	3 3 0
English Pennies, from the Con- quest to William IV.....	from	0 0 6	to	1 10 0
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Do. copper	from	0 0 6	to	0 5 0
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